WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 211 . BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
20th Oct.	MALWA*	10,941
5th November	DELTA	8,097
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th "	DEVANHA	8,092
26th "	NARKUNDA*	16,118
2nd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, EGYPT } * Through steamers from Australia.

Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
16th "	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
18th November	NALDERA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Do. Do.
24th Feb.	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
29th Oct.	VARELA	Karachi & Busreh
31st "	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
4th "	KARACOLA	East & S. Africa via Porbunder
4th "	VASNA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Shipbuilder	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	C. Matsuzaki	9th Dec.	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28th Oct.	10th Nov,
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	15th Nov.	20th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 926,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas.
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumrai Mody. No. 30-32. Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,200,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

B. BRIGHTON,
Manager.
Sealanada Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
Total 4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,53,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 2,71,81,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Bunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jaigaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Beswada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

E. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital Authorised	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,13,801	15 2
Reserve Funds	.....	15,80,851	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manage

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium for India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
EAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
302, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents,	or The Secretary
D. SEN & Co.,	309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta
1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	

Agency Applications Invited.

THE MERCANTILE PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, 2nd Floor.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
8/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building.
58, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT,
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 1403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness **Permanency**
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ASSISTANTS REQUIRED for the China, Glass and Turnery Departments. Experience Essential Good Prospects. Apply to BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY AND NAVY STORES.
A R1856

WANTED—HINDU CLERK, knowing Typewriting, English and Gujarati and having experience of Limited Co's work. Apply Box No. 7395, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1886

WANTED—For a Mill in Deccan, two ASSISTANTS in the Spinning Department, state age, previous experience, salary expected and caste, with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 7357 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11208

WANTED—An experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a metal pressing factory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO, Kansara Chawl, between 6 and 7 p.m.
A R1869

WANTED—Competent and experienced HEAD CLERK for a local Mill. Applications with copies of testimonials may be addressed to Box No. 7387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11257

WANTED—A hardworking and experienced second or first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, capable of taking independent charge of a brick factory, employing about 150 hands. Apply immediately to Box No. 7391, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1870

WANTED—Competent and experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for immediate engagement. Applications with testimonials of speed in Stenography and on the Machine should be addressed to RAJA BAHADUR PITTY MILLS OFFICE, 20, Apollo Street, Fort.
A C11256

WANTED—A passed SUBOVERSEER with experience, of building work and able to make accurate surveys and take correct levels, and prepare neat plans and drawings. Apply stating terms sharp to THE RESIDENT ENGINEER, Dar-ul-Uloom, Buildings, Panchgani.
A R1890

WANTED.—An experienced qualified MIDWIFE (preferably Hindu) acquainted with compounding work for maternity work in a private dispensary for Bhatia Community at Tatta District Karachi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person or by letter with copy of testimonials to G. A. KIKLA, Pleader, Bunder Road, Karachi.
A R1892

WANTED.—An INSPECTOR for agricultural societies. Pay Rs. 55 p.m., with daily allowance of 8 annas when on tour. A graduate knowing Hindi preferred; must be healthy, active and lover of rough country life. Will have to keep a pony. Apply in your own hand writing. GHANSHIAM DAS GUPTA, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, KOTAH (Rajputana).
A C11270

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A pushing, intelligent and decent Parsi youth speaking fluently English, Marathi and Hindustani, for work at the Peoples' Fair from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. daily in a Show Room. Handsome salary. One having previous experience preferred. Apply in person to BOMBAY GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, behind Kohinoor Mills, between 3 to 5 p.m.
A R1860

WANTED for the TANGANYIKA TERRITORY RAILWAYS—Six GOODS CLERKS who must have previous experience in goods books and accounts and returns of an Indian Railway. Two years' agreement, salary Florins 150 per month, free passage to Daressalaam and back to Bombay, free quarters during term of agreement. None but those with previous experience need apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing enclosing copies of certificates.
A R1876

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by an expert ACCOUNTS CLERK (Hindu) of 10 years' experience; also TYPIST. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 7389, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1866

AN experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST, well-up in English Correspondence of Shipping, Automobile-Engineering and other Commercial Lines, is open for engagement. Possesses good references from European employers. Kindly write c/o Box No. 7383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1849

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET from 1st December a spacious Bungalow GROUND FLOOR only at Reynolds Road, Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R1831

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1668

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Newly-built, BLOCKS and SHOPS for Parsis and Europeans at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R1832

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,200 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11186

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

HOTEL.

HOTEL UNIVERSAL—A first class descent Hotel, near Byculla Club Road. Western Principles and Excellent Cuisine. Charges very moderate. Evening parties and Dinner parties management is accepted at very moderate charges. Orders will be taken from the 20th instant and Hotel will be opened from the 1st November. Apply to the MANAGER at 73, Baxter Street, Byculla Club Road.
DA C11114

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

WANTED—MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS to take up established dispensary in best locality Vadgadi Mandvi small value. Present doctor retiring. Apply Box No. 7388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1893

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CANOE VICTORIA by Windover at Mr. Jinnahs Bar-at-Law Bungalow Parvai Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars, Apply G. P. DESOUZA, Gowalia Tank Road.
J R1802

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—"BROITE" Illumination Strips. Holder 1ft. apart at Re. 1-4-0 per Holder. Apply Box No. 7390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1867

SUNBEAM.—1915 Model, five seater, C. A. V. Lighting. First Class Condition. Owner driven. Box No. 7396, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
JA R1888

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

BRAND NEW ENGLISH A.C., 4 seater, 12 H.P. CAR, C. A. V. lighting and self-starter, leather upholstered absolutely latest Model. To-day's manufacturers' price in London £575. Will accept cash Rs. 9,750. Delivery immediately. Apply WALMER & CO., next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., 11, Hummum Street, Fort.
JA R1865

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10477

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—New or second-hand SPINNING MACHINERY for about ten thousand Ring Spindles complete with preparation. Delivery immediate or January 1922. Apply to Box No. 7386, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1858

FOR SALE—POWER LOOMS 22in. for manufacturing Khadi. Price Rs. 100 only. See CHIMANLAL SHAH, Orient Hotel, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.
R1884

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—Unused Convention States in Packets: A. 22 diff. (Cat. 6s. 8d.) Rs. 2. B. 20 diff. (9s. 11d.) Rs. 3. C. 10 diff. (11s. 2d.) Rs. 3/8. D. 9 diff. (11s. 2d.) Rs. 3/8. E. 9 diff. (13s. 6d.) Rs. 4. F. 9 diff. (15s.) Rs. 4/8. G. 9 diff. 36s.) Rs. 11. The Lot 88 diff. Rs. 28. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C11278

EDUCATIONAL.

MATHEMATICS by post! IV to VII Free Rs. 2 per month Manager Private classes 139, Kasba Poona City.
M R1763

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, reopens on 7th instant, Enrollments daily. Write or call for prospectus, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo St., Bombay.
M R1861

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountency, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED from Evelyn House, Apollo Bunder, a pure white BULL-TERRIER DOG, answers to the name of "JACKO" all white except for a small black mark on his off hind leg. Finder will be rewarded on returning dog to Mr. A. B. OLIPHANT, Union Bank of India, Ltd., Apollo Street.
P B C11245

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO LEND—Rupees one and a half Lakhs on substantial building. Write to Box No. 7388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1863

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TELE. No. 5524. THE ROYAL PAINTING & DECORATING CO.—Painters, Decorators and Contractors. No. 233, Hornby Road, and 10, Ragoonath Dadaji Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R1878

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1688

FOR SALE—Two only working De Laitte PETROL GAS PLANTS with 40 gallon safety petrol storage tanks, chandeliers, brackets, burners, etc. Capable of lighting (i) 150 lamps and (ii) 200 lamps respectively. Both lying in Gujrat in places (i) which has a railway station, (ii) which is about 12 miles from railway station. Delivery on site. Particulars and offers invited from Box No. 7392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1874

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—Brand new 60 "Leesona" No. 90, universal winding Machines. Apply Box No. 7385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1857

NAVY BLUE SOCKS, very pretty and soft at Rs. 7-8 a doz. post Free. Agents wanted:—NARAYANA & Co., Meston Road, Cawnpore.
R1891

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One secondhand LANCASHIRE STEAM BOILER by Messrs. Thomas Beeley and Sons, 30 ft. by 7' 6" diam. 180 lbs. pressure complete with mountings. Apply the ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD., 320, Mint Rd., Fort, Bombay.
T R1864

MANUFACTURERS of Distemper, water paints, colours Primisize and also Tandur, Kaddapa, Shahabadi, rough and polished stones, etc., can be obtained. Prompt attention will be given to up country orders. Further particulars from V. L. AND CO., Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.
T R1829

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

FOR SALE—One COTTON and SILK WEAVING CONCERN with 24 best English Power Looms, two Warping Machines, one Sizing Plant, Dying and Bleaching Apparatus, quite in a sound working condition driven by 15 H.P. Electric Motor with complete electric installations, open for sale with building on a very prominent situation of the town. Write immediately for price and inspection to Box No. 7379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1844

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. MULLA and MULLA beg to inform their clients that owing to want of space in their office premises they intend to destroy all records period to 1917. Clients are requested to attend their office at the undermentioned address and to take away their books of account, vouchers, exhibits and all papers before 1st December, 1921, after which date the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1921.

Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C11242

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

A large and varied stock of valuable diamond, pearl, emarald and ruby jewellery is on sale. A rare opportunity especially for Ruling Chiefs, etc., in connection with the Prince of Wales visit. Apply to Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI AND BILIMORIA, Solicitors, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11259

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11142

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

DESPATCH OF HORSES, CARRIAGGES AND MOTOR CARS, ETC.

CONSEQUENT on heavy coaching traffic, it is notified that those wishing to send to Poona, horses, carriages or motor cars for H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' visit, should arrange to get their requisitions registered at Victoria Terminus station in good time, as on and from the 15th to 21st Instant, it may not be possible to comply with requisitions.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th November, 1921.
C11258

THE MOGUL LINE

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD AND THE ARAB STEAMER, LTD., JOINT SERVICE.

THE S. S. "JEDDAH" or another first class steamer is intended to sail for Mauritius om Bombay via Karachi about the 10th ovember, 1921, with cargo and passengers r particulars of freight and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort
Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1921
C11174

THE EASTERN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921, and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-22 and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
FAZALBHOY JOOMABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, dated 5th November, 1921.
C11274

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 110 per Share Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September 1921, and made payable at the registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 12th day of December 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Share Holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of November, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of November 1921 to the 8th day of December 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1921.
C11267

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 90 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 12th day of December, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Share Holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of November, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of November 1921 to the 8th day of December 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1921.
C11268

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 130 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 12th day of December 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Share Holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of November 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of November 1921 to the 8th day of December 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1921.
C11269

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 12th day of December 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Share Holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of November, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Share Holder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of November 1921 to the 8th day of December 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1921.
11270

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, on and after the 12th day of December 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Share Holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of November, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of November 1921 to the 8th day of December 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1921.
C11271

THE LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD,

Head Office,
Old Post Office Street, Temple Chambers
Calcutta.

PATRON:
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

FOUNDERS.
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan etc., etc.

CHEAPEST RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE ABSOLUTELY SOUND SCHEMES.

For Proposal Forms etc., Apply to the Head Office or to Local Secretary, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Energetic Canvassers, Liberal Terms Offered.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. J. LEONARD BOWEN'S connection with the Firm as TECHNICAL MANAGER has ceased as from the 1st day of November, 1921.

DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.
C11275

LOST SHARES

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO, LTD,

THE SPLIT TICKET No. 2/2221 in respect of 25 shares of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. Krishnadas Nagindas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the registered office of the company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the above named owner.

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C11277

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of proposed building at Kakadwadi for the Bombay Arya Samaj. Plans, specifications and conditions of contract are open for inspection at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders should be submitted on or before the 14th of November, 1921.

Copies of application for tender can be had from the undersigned.

DESAI & BHUTA,
No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
TA C11265

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES ETC., AT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1921, at 1 p.m., at the Railway boy's Store Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants Stores, etc., etc., consisting of India Rubber Scrap drums kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old split and bent rail pieces, leather scrap cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks old, old sleeper transvere and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material, will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be res ponsible for their safe custody and the goods, will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard, will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF SHEETS AND SHEETS RATIONS, Chin Straps, Pugs Red, Great Coats, Kit Bags, Cap Comforters, Holdalls, Towel Bath, Cardigan Jackets, Round Towels, Jerseys, Towels Bath and Hospital, Blankets, Mitens various, Socks, Khaki Tape gin., Shoes, Vests Flannel, Shirts Cotton, Kurtas Flannel, Jackets Strait, Trousers Light Woollen, Frocks, Overals, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., at the Surplus Government Stores Depot in Barrack Master Office opposite Colaba Old Railway Station, the abovementioned goods.

Cash will be required on the lot being knocked and the goods to be removed immediately after the sale.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Pombay, 7th November, 1921.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "PHIROZE BUILDING" SITUATE AT APOLLO BUNDER WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1921, at the hour of 4 p.m. (Standard Time, in the afternoon sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper and Tehemuras Dorabji Kapadia in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of August, 1920, and expressed to be made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Apollo Bunder, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 and five ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560, together with the messuages, tenements, structures, building, dwelling house, etc., erected and standing thereon and known as "Phiroze Building," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 891 (6) and Street No. 9 (E) and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by Apollo Bunder aforesaid, on or towards the South by the Stevens Road, on or towards the East partly by the said Stevens Road and partly by the said Apollo Bunder Road and on or towards the West by the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

R. P. KHARAS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 VALUABLE PLOTS WITH BUILDINGS AT KARACHI.
A RARE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL INVESTORS.

Auction sale of very valuable Government Leasehold plots of Land with Buildings, situated in most prominent Business and Commercial Quarters ideally suitable for Banks and Offices, etc., at present occupied by The City Dy Collector's Office, Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., Volkart Bros., and James Finlay and Co's., Offices Premisses on McLeod Road, Railway Quarter, City of Karachi.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. R. P. KHARAS and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, the following valuable plots of Land with Buildings thereon, between the National Bank of India Ltd., and Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and opposite to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co's. New Offices, situated in Railway Quarter, McLeod Road, being Sub-division of Plot Nos. 2 and 2/1, Sheet B-8, on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m

Plot No. 2 measuring 3166 Sq. Yards. Stamp Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2/A measuring 2180 Sq. Yards. Louis Dreyfus Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2/1 and 2/B measuring 6231 Sq. Yards. Volkart Bros Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2 1/A measuring 3919 Sq. Yards. James Finlay Office and godowns.

Private Offers will receive attention.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:—

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Commission Agents, and Estate Brokers.
Rambagh Road Karachi.

MESSRS. MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 KEGS ROUND WIRE NAILS.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Alimahomed Jaffer, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar, the followin::—

Ex. S. S. "Aldibran."

8 7 352 6—572/671—100 kegs each 1 cwt. round wire nails of different sizes.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance will have to be paid and kegs taken delivery off within days.

MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th November, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th November, 1921, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full sizes Clubb's safes etc.

By order of Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

Articles of dead letter office such as samples, boot, shoes, provision oilman stores, etc., etc., hurricane time-pieces, clocks, etc. etc.

The property of an European:—

Cupboards, chival glass, tables, medicine, chest etc.

By the order of the insurance company concerned:—

2 bales shirtings.
1 cases Velvet.
2 cases shawls.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the deceased Mr. Frank Philip Allen's estate—wearing apparels, trunks, suits case collars, hats etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

B. L. Lang, Esq., official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kanji Bhodidas (Insolvent) Right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his life policies of Rs 5,000 in Oriental and Norwich Life Assurance Companies.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 7th November 1921.

DR. J. N. SEN, L.M.S.
(HOMOEO & BIO-CHEMIST.)

SUCCESSFULLY treats all obstinate and chronic diseases—a golden opportunity for old sufferers specially from ovarian tumors; Sterility Piles and rectal tumors; Prolupsus of rectum or uteri; Chronic abscesses and ulcers; Rheumatism and Gout; old fevers of all varieties and complications; Leprosy and Leucoderma and all other Skin diseases; Diabetes; Nervous Breakdown, Hydrocele; Insanity; Deafness; Eye-diseases; etc., etc. No painful operation needed. Write for medicanes stating full details and be cured. Medicines sent by V. P. P.

OVER 600 PATIENTS successfully treated through this foremost Charitable Institution in Behar THE MIHIJAM MEDICAL MISSION at TARAKASRAM the original and 1st Charitable house in Mihijam. For opinions of highly respectable visitors like Rai A. C. Bose Bahadur, M. A., P. R. S. Controller, Calcutta University, Mr. A. M. Hunter, D.T.S., E.I.R., Asansol, Mr. S. P. Chatterjea and Mr. G. Chattarjea of the Victoria Nursery, Calcutta and Mihijam; Mr. K. P. Chattarjea of Jasidiah; Mr. S. Ray, Principal Vidyasagar College; J. C. Gossain, Esq., Sub-Judge, Bengal; Dr. B. N. Bose, M.B., of Belgachia Medical College; etc., etc., and other particulars address the Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam, E. I. R.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.
MATHEWS & Co. 93 Meadows Street Opp. Crawford Market Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
15B, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, solid blackwood furniture, old China vases and jars, rich table ornaments, rich glass crockery, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, miror side board, and dumb waiter, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, drawing-room, one sweet tone semi grand piano in perfect order by Cramer London electric table and hall lamps, single and double English bedsteads, almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, easy chairs, teapoys, meat safe, ice box hat stand, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. F. Stevens, Esq., Architect and Surveyor. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Nowroji Hill Estate Chinch Bunder Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Plots at Nowroji Hill Estate, the following Plots for a period of 999 years:—

LOT No. 1.—A valuable corner site known as Plot No. 42, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet to Chinch Bunder Road, and containing an area of about 415 square yards.

LOT No. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 43, having a frontage of about 65 feet, Chinch Bunder Road and containing an area of about 452 square yards.

LOT No. 3.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 44, frontage about 65 feet and area about 487 square yards.

LOT No. 4.—A cover plot known as Plot No. 45 Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet to Chinch Bunder Road and containing an area of about 516 square yards.

LOT No. 5.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 46, frontage about 80 feet area about 655 square yards.

LOT No. 6.—An excellent Building site known as Plot No. 47, Nowroji Hill Estate frontage of about 80 feet, to Chinch Bunder Road and area of about 639 square yards.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable corner plot known as Plot No. 48, frontage to Chinch Bunder Road about 80 feet and area about 604 square yards.

NOTE.—The Trustees have made a provision for the ultimate widening of Chinch Bunder Road to 80 feet.

No buildings on Plots 42 to 48 will be allowed to exceed 51 feet in height the level of the first floor must be 18 feet above road level and stone facing to a height of 18 feet will be required on all frontages.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahnis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of the sale, apply to the Board of Estate, Agent at Improvement Trust Office, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE, UNIQUE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, CURIOUS AND ANTIQUES.

Auction sale of very rare and unique collection of very old China ware, Dressden figures and vases, old antique blackwood carved furniture, rare life size Carrara Marble statues, brunze figures, with lights, sterling old Chinese and Indian silverware, rich ivory figures; old oil paintings electric chandelliers billiard table by Roberts and many other rare old articles.

On SUNDAY, 13th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road, A most valuable and handsome old and rare antique collection of Damoo Mahel and China Bagh, consisting of very old solid blackwood open carved and teakwood artistically made furniture, rich dresden English and old chinaware, life size Carrara marble statues, life size brunze figures with chandelliers, old silverware, ivory figures, fancy ornaments very rich rare oil paintings, old Chinese embroideries, hanging electric light chandelliers of 10, 15, 20 lights rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass door show cases by "Benjamin." Rich glass door bookcase, blackwood carved double bedsteads, very old lacquered English drawing room suite of the time of the first Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai, Bart., drawing room sofas, and chairs, large drawing room Ottoman, one fully size billiard table by Roberts with sofa and accessories braunze ornaments brass pots cupboards safes bedstead, large mirrored jardiniers by "Benjamin" and china garden seats and pots etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view five days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD, NEAR MAHALAXMI STATION.

Under instructions from T. M. Kajiji, Esq., Guardian of the property of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Allimahomed Ismail, a lunatic, appointed by the Court in pursuance of the Judge's Order made in the matter of the Lunacy Act IV of 1912, and in the matter of the said lunatic dated the 11th day of June, 1921 Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following:

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and four chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Old Survey No. 3422 and New Survey No. 3422, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 48 (28), Street No. 48RB, containing by admeasurement 669 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on East by the property of Tavaballi Akabaralli, on the West by the property of Haji Kassam Jusab, on the North by the public road and on the South by the public passage, and which said premises had been in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakordas Hiralal and Co., Solicitors, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GIN AND PRESS FACTORIES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner the following factories equipped with the most upto date machinery and in perfect working order.

1. A ginning and a press factory situated at Bhilawadi opposite Bhilawadi railway station (M. S. M. Railway) in the district of Satara and Tasgaon Taluka containing land measuring more than 20 acres, two wells, buildings and the following machinery.

One Engine, 120 H.-P., one half press and one finisher one pumping Engine (complete), one boiler, 23 Platt Bros.' Double roller gins, Kapas opener, semi Rotary pump and fire hand pump.

2. A ginning factory situated at Banavar (in Mysore state) adjoining the Banavar railway station (M. S. M. Railway) containing land measuring 40 acres and three blocks of stone buildings and the following machinery:—

One 40 B. H. P. crude oil engine, 10 Platt Bros.' double roller gins, one 8 ft. 4 ins. lathe, one drilling machine (complete), one Wilcox pattern semi Rotary pump with tools and implements.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 6th November, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

Messrs K. D and Brothers present a roaring Photo-drama of feminine Foibles
A Paramount Picture

"Oh, You Women!"

Starring Ernest Truex and Louise Huff
5 Reels—5,000 feet.

A clever and compelling up-to date Comedy, creating a new subtlety of humour on the screen. An uproariously funny exposition of the situations that developed after the war, namely the Feminist Movement.

"Oh, You Women!"

When the "New Women" donned pants, leaped into the saddle, and galloped off into politics, they failed to reckon with a mere man.

Let other men knit and tend babies, but not Abe Jones! Back from France a hero, Abe found his town in the grip of a female political ring and his job in the hands of a trousered woman. Then he declared another war.

Here is a big, brilliant, timely picture that cuts deep into one of the gravest problems of our day—the problem of woman's place in the new world of reconstruction.

What is her place there? Don't be sure you know until you see

"Oh, You Women!"

A Comedy in the Programme Four Shows To-day at: 5-30. 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

She was forced to make a choiceb nweie two b tter evils, either meaning a life o ignominy.

PAID IN ADVANCE
FEATURING
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
Universal Jewel.

Abhorring Gold Dust Barker, the proprietor, Joan chooses the crowd and offers herself in marriage to the highest bidder. And she is won by Jim Blood, the Cur, so-called because he is despised by his associates as a drunken brute but his heart is as pure as gold.

An absorbing tale of Canadian North-west.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8 45, and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

ONE WEEK MORE. ONE WEEK MORE.
THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
A MYTHOLOGICAL MARVEL.

The story has a direct appeal to every Hindu being drawn from the great epic of Mahabharat. It has an enchanting plot with a grip from start to finish. Shakuni's game to bring about a marriage between Surekha and Laxman the son of Duryodhan, Shree Krishna's counter game to thwart Shakuni and to unite Surekha with Abhimanyuis vividly portrayed.

Brilliant Photography.
Miracalous Maya Bazar.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES
Our Coming Attraction
MIRABAI
The immortal Devotee of Shree Krishna.

IMPERIAL
T -NIGHT
A PATHE MASTER-PICTURE DRAMA
DIAMONDS OR HEARTS
SEE
"THE EMPIRE OF DIAMONDS"
A Surprise Romance that carries you away by its Beauty, Wonder and Drama, you will be lifted from your seat when you see a man, hanging from of the revolving wings of a Wind Mill, make a sensational escape through the leaping flames, you will be awe-struck at the inside of the gorgeous gambling salon at MONTE CARLO, shown for the first time in any photo-drama.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
The kind of thrills you'll talk and talk about
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m,
Sunday at 3 30 and 8-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
The BANDMAN OPERA Co. 1921
in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.
To Night Monday Nov. 7th at 9-30 p. m.
The great London and New York Musical Rage, from The Empire Theatrk London,
"IRENE"
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"
Featuring the Dynamic Star
HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON
A Rollicking Adventure of a Dare-Devil American.
Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures They are just as good as the Best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE FIRST OF THE SEASON'S BIG THINGS
Bombay's Own Favourite Actor
MATHESON LANG
in his Wonderful London Play
"CARNIVAL"

All the tense and beautiful scenes of the stage-play have been faithfully included in settings of beauty and lavishness that have never yet formed the back-ground for such an ideal subject. Interest—admiration— amazement —then growing excitement and emotional thrills will dominate the audience.

FIRST BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION
"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"
Photo-play in seven Reels.
Produced from the Great Stage Success from the
NEW THEATRE. LONDON
Featuring
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
HILDA BAYLEY
(in their Original Parts)
IVOR NOVELLO
and strong supporting cast.
"CARNIVAL"

SEE—"CARNIVAL" a picture of Venetian Love and Romance laid in the beautiful and picturesque City of the Doges—Venice—the wonder city of the old world—Venice—the picturesque and quaint.

See—Venice in "Carnival" time.

A Devoted Husband lavishes his love upon a pretty but famous butterfly! The friend so basely betrayed him! The great climax with its tragical ending! All, so realistic—so deep—as to completely carry one away.

SEE
MATHESON LANG'S
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
OF A MODERN "OTHELLO"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10, p, m
Vivid Stirring Drama
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
A colorful photoplay of Mysterious Egypt.
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
Sparkling with Brilliant Settings.
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
Vibrate with Lightning action.
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
A Romance to hold you prisoner in its spell.
And a First Rate Comedy.
"SAVE YOUR MONEY."

AMUSEMENTS

Messrs K. D. and Brothers have the greatest pleasure in announcing.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

A glorious Picture that has won golden opinion.

"The Revenge Of Tarzan"

A complete Screen-Story that has previously been shown to the public at the Week-End under the title of "THE RETURN OF TARZAN"—and which was immensely patronised by the Cinema-loving public of Bombay.

The Revenge of Tarzan

The spine-tingling narrative of Tarzan, the Ape-Man.

All Tarzan Stories have without exception raised tremendous excitement and admiration.

Gene Pollard, as Tarzan, with a splendid all-star Cast are to be seen in this Masterpiece to the best advantage.

It is a complete story in itself and is not a serial.

The Revenge of Tarzan

A Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day: at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

GAIETY THEATRE FORT
FRIDAY the 11th Nov. 1921
TUESDAY the 15th Nov. 1921
FRIDAY the 18th Nov. 1921
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
MUSICAL CONCERTS
MUSICAL CONCERTS
MUSICAL CONCERTS
by the
World-renowned Songstress
MISS GAUHARJAN
of Calcutta

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT

PLAN & TICKETS AT THE THEATRE.

A Feast of the Movies!

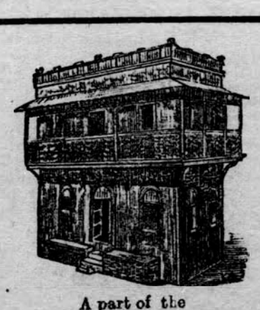
Messrs K. D. and Brothers are glad to announce the following Daily Change of Programme at the

West-End Cinema
IN HONOUR OF THIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S VISIT
From 12th Nov. to 25th Nov.

12th	November	"Whip"
13th	"	"Miracle Man"
14th	"	"Red Lantern"
15th	"	"Cabiria"
16th	"	"Male and Female"
17th	"	"Woman"
18th	"	"Scene"
19th	"	"Cleopatra"
20th	"	"Gentleman Rider"
21st	"	"Daughter of Gods"
22nd	"	"Why Change Our Wife"
23rd	"	"Don't Change Your Husband"
24th	"	"Girl of the Sea"
25th	"	"Aliadin and His Wonderful Lamp."

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each
" CASHMERE " Rs.2/8&3/8 each
Daimond Jubilee Washing Co
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



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Cooks, Bakes, Fries, refrigerates several dishes, all together in one hour. Absolutely no attention needed while Cooking as scorching or over-boiling is impossible. Half-anna worth of Spirit, Charcoal, Coke, Kerosine, fire-wood, etc. will cook. Carry like a tiffin-carrier during cooking while you travel.

	Small (1 man)	Big (2 m)	Special (4 m)	Above-special (6 m)	Below-family (8 m)	Family (12 m
Ordinary	12-8	16-8	24	35	41	45
Brass	16-8	21	32	45	51	65

Free *Catalogue* from—*Manager*, IC-MIC COOKER, 29, College Street, Calcutta.
Can be also had from D. D. POSTWALLA & Co 227, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE FREIGHT PACKING, ETC.

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INSURANCE
Address all your enquiries to
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General Insurance Underwriters.

Life:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.

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The Home Insurance Co of New York.

Marine:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amesteram)

Motor:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street,
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Tel. No. 3600.

Indian Capital—Indian Management
Godrej's Toilet Soaps
Guaranteed Perfectly Pure and Free from Animal Fats
Made according to the Latest Practice for High class Soaps.

Expert Opinions:—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a supe fatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analtyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturers and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consquent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.
Analyst,

Most Of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names, are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from deceased animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash, and bran.

GODREJ'S SOAPS are absolutely free from any dulteration and therefore last much longer than imported soaps.

FACTORY—Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 265.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 3-12-0. Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.
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from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire extinguisher

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

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Victory Rapid Binder Files Rs.	3-8-0	Dozen
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Transparent Adhesive Tapes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers. Large Window	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foloscap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	"
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (if contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Manda or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

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Everything for the Motorist
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BOMBAY.

Batliwalla's Swadeshi Medicines
USE
Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills.

One dose of Mixture or three Ague Pills to be taken daily as a preventive and a cure for all sorts of Headaches.
Our Mixture has made a name for the last forty years and it is a positive cure for all kinds of fevers.
Batliwalla's Diarrhœa Mixture is a safe remedy to prevent vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery & even Cholera.

Manufacturers,
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Ld.,
Worli, BOMBAY No. 18.
Telegraphic Address: BATLIWALLA Worli, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 3rd Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	12 77
Sakels	23 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	18 40
March	18 30
May	18 00
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	18 08
May	17 57

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	12 19
Dec.	..
Jan.	12 05
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 81
April	..
May	11 62
June	..
July	11 38
Aug.	11 12
Sept.	..
Oct.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
Novembers	12 13
December	12 08
January	11 98
February	11 86
March	11 76
April	11 68
May	11 60
June	11 50
July	11 40
August	11 15
September	10 90
Oct.	10 70

Tease:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	21 75
Dec.	21 95
Jan.	22 15
February	22 25
March	22 35
April	22 40
May	22 50
June	22 50
July	22 55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 2nd Nov. 1921.

There is no change in prices.

M. G. Bengal, Good	
" " Fully Good	
" " Fine	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	
" " Fully Good	
" " Fine	
M. G. Broach, Good	
" " Fully Good	
" " Fine	
M. G. Scinde, Good,	
" " Fully Good	
" " Fine	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " Continent ..	12,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 27
" " " Mar.	18 20
" " " May	18 91
" " " July	17 46
Spot Cotton at New York	18 85
S ot Cotton at New Orleans	18 50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 90
" " " May	17 50
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	70

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 4th Nov. 1921.

Future at New York ..	Jan.	18 22
	Mar.	18 16
	May	17 88
	July	17 42

Liverpool, 4th Nov. 1921.

Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	11 66
	Mar	11 49
	May.	11 37
	July	11 18

London, 4th Nov. 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 5/8 Downward Tendency.
Bar Gold	5 4 4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	39 7/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54
Far Silver Sport ..	40 1/4
" " 2 months hence	39 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small support Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day Market loans ..	3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 /12 p/c. since 21st July 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 3rd Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts	3 15/16
" Fins Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	153 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov-Dec	£ 17/10
" Tone..	Neglected.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Nov.-Dec. Sellers	28
" Months Jan.-April Paid	29/3 to 28 9

New York, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 940 5

EXCHANGE.

London, 3rd Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	53 41
In Germany	805 00
In Italy	97 00
Silver spot small support quiet & easier	40 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	37 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS,

Stockholm	17 17
Christiania	Mutilated.
Amsterdam	11 42
Switzerland	21 16

Liverpool, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	12 77
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	23 75

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 3rd Nov. 1921

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. Oct.Nov. Sellers	51
BARIL WHEAT 6 1-2 lbs.—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	51/6
KARACHI BARLEY Jan.-Feb. Paid Sellers	51
Wheat:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 3/4
Hongkong	£ 99
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov. Dec. Nominal	£ 18 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 9 1/4
TORIA PAPESEED Nov.-Dec. Quoted.	£ 18 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Oct.-Nov. Paid	£ 15 3/4
" " Nov.-Dec. Paid	£ 16 1 8
Tone:—Firmer. Closed easier. Poor demand	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 96
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 71 11/16
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 78 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	57
Government Securities 3 %	49
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104

RUBBER,

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	..
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10 1/4
Tone:—Very steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nov./Dec. Sellers 15/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov. Dec. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. Sellers	20 9
Tone:—	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 2nd 1921.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	50
" " Mutton	50
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Poor demand

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 5.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 493 and steadily went down till Rs. 4824 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 429 and gradually went down till Rs. 420 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra march at Rs. 423 and gradually declined to Rs. 414 being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January opened at Rs. 343 and was Rs. 335 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with a fair inquiry from Japan Exporters for high class Oomras, and about 4000 bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

Nov. 5.

Closing quotations 5-30 p.m.
F. G. M. G. Broach April-May 470.
F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January 328.
Fine M. G. Oomra December-January 410.
Fine M. G. Oomra March 404.

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th the Nov. 1921.

Cotton ..	4694 Bs.
Wheat ..	655 Cwt.
Linseed	285 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	2639 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	284 "
Castorseed	2016 "
Rice ..	4040 "
Myrabollams	1076 "
Cottonseed	1230 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	454 "
Jowar	Nil "
Masur	352 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajre	2641 "
Coal	14291 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Nov. 5.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-6-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-6-0.
Bars silver ready 97-4-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 97-1-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 96-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 15/16.
On London Bank's buying TT 1/4 7/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/2.
Tone of Exchange Easy.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 467.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 387.
On Paris Bank's buying D DFrcs. 377.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 177.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 170.
London Gold ready s. 104-4.
London silver ready d. 39-14.
London silver forward d. 39-6.
Tone of silver Dull, Little business.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange dollar 3.94½.
French Exchange Frcs 53.40.
Italian Exchange 96-70.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 5.

S S Surada, Brooks, Moulmein.
S S Rapidol, Helay, Colombo.
S S Karapara, Downing, Marseilles.
S S Sultania, Henry, Busreh.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.

Nov. 6.

S S Warcutta, Santos, Tuticorin.
S S Urlana, Coleborn, Rangoon.
S S Warora, Adie, Busreh.
S S Marmugoa, Marino, Marmagoa.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Wye Velly for Calcutta.
Steamer Waroonga for Colombo.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3382 tons, Captain Brooks, arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Rapidol:—The steamer Rapidol, 1964 tons, Captain Helay, arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday from Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karapura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Karapura, 3722 tons, Captain Downing, arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sultania:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sultania, 2758 tons, Captain Henry, arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday, from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Linga:—The B.I S N Co's Karachi Mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain Grant, arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S S Warcutta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warcutta, 1487 tons, Captain Santos, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3383 tons, Captain Coleborn, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 1336 tons, Captain Adie, sailed yesterday for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Marmugoa:—The steamer Marmugoa, 3879 tons. Captain Marino, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 5.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—1 bundle silk and woollen carpets, 3 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 1000 cwts sultanas, Forbes Forbes C and Co; 1299 cwts dry ginger, S Rawji; 2000 bales military coats, Framji Sons and Co; 151 bales lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—12 bales wool raw, Alladin Kassam.

S S Burnholme for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Burnholme for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 691 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 350 cwts hemp, Forbes Forbes C and Co.

S S Burnholme for Ghent:—165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Sirena for Venice:—404 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 1373 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sirena for Trieste:—2000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S E S Embericco for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Toyo Menk Kaisha; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 bales cow hides, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Nevasa for Hamburg:—1100 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.

S S Devanah for London:—2000 bales military coats, Framjee Sons and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—3007 bales cotton, Teikoya Menka K Kaisha.

S S Tafsamo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Teikoyu Menk K Kaisha; 1122 lbs condiments, S P M Poonjaji and Co; 200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 10 cwts ivory, J Khavgidas and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 5.

S S Warora from Busra, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—346 bags dry dates, 1199 baskets 1546 bundles wet dates, 18 bales paper.

S S Gambada from Antwerp:, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—7 cases cement, 1850 crates tiles, 19 bales allum, 200 bags soda ash, 4 cases drugs, 3 cases medicine, 1900 bags almonds, 45 cases wines, 155 cases gin, 12 kegs paints, 35 cases paper, 11 cases glassware, 3 cases leather belting, 46 cases cheese, 6 packages rail crossings, 100 bundles copper sheets, 19 pieces joints, 487 crates 101 cases iron nails, 500 bundles yellow metal squares, 27 cases zinc, 9 cases perfumery, 1 bale carpets, 50 bottles, quick silver, 602 bags cummin seed, 5 cases stationary, 65 bags betelnuts, 85 cases 4111 chests tea.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Reading, P.C.,G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.C., Viceroy and Governor General, will arrive at Bombay at the Colaba Station of the B.B. and C. I. Railway on Wednesday, the 16th November, at 8-30 a.m.

Swiss Exchange 21.10.
Belgium Exchange 55.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 905.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per. cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1916 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market ruled strong during the day, owing to the speculators buying. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2950, Alliance Cotton 380, Apollo 115, By. Cotton 1300, By Dyeing 1815, Bradbury 1280, Century 1080, Cent. India 5265, Colaba Land 2880, Coorla 3300, Crescent 715, Currimbhoy 1870, David 1720, Edw. Sassoon 687/8, Fazulbhoy 1725, Finlay 1640, Gokak 245, Ind. Bleaching 222/8, Ind. Malw 762/8, Jamshed Mfg. 590, Kastoorchand 1550, Kohinoor 3720, Meyer Sassoon 415, New Great 1300, New City 945, Pabani 1220, Pearls 1390, Phoenix 1200, Premier 237/8, Planet 352/8, Shapurji 507/8, Simplex 1060, Standard 2800, Swan 1430, Swadeshi 4930, Tata Mill 1675.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, 800, B. Burma 515, B. Burma N. I. 145pr. Bt. Burma pet 13/8, B. Tramway 138/12, B. Steam 295, Bundi cement 42, Ind. Cement 370, Katni Ord 270, Katni Defd 1420, New India Insr 21, Tata Iron Ord 80, Tata Iron Defd 292/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 71/4, Tata Iron N. Defd 230, Tata Hydro 869, Tata Oil 22/8, Scinduia Steam 10.

FRESH STOCK OF
WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE
has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—
H. A. KADIR & Co.
Telegrams:—"MOTORSTORE." Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

The Arya Pathika Ashram.
LODGING AND BOARDING
Specially meant for High Class
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Girgum Back Farekh Wadi
Bombay.

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis; Consumption, Spitting of Blood.
If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:— MARTIN AND HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS.
The King Motor Taxi-Cab Co.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.
Direct importers of Motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres, tubes, lubricating oil, etc., Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor Cars on hire, bought and sold on commission.
Motor driving taught by expert trainer in the shortest time.
Head Office:— Parwati-Bhavan, Sandhurst Road,
Sole—Proprietor, D. H. DIGHE. BOMBAY 4.
Work-Shop. Sandhurst-Bridge;

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY
Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant
Direct importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—
Fleul. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED
OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457

A SIDE LAMP OF MERIT!
THE "ORNO" OIL SIDE LAMP.
Suitable for both small and large Cars. These are the Lamps that reflect acme of style with a maximum degree of serviceability.
"WON'T BLOW OUT."

A SMART LAMP—
RED BACK LIGHT
200 PAIRS SOLD IN A MONTH.
DIA. OF FRONT BELL, 5¼ INS.
HEIGHT OVER ALL, 12 INS.
BEST BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

A:	BLACK AND BRASS	Rs. 47-8 PAIR.
B:	BLACK AND NICKEL	Rs. 50-0 PAIR.
C:	ALL BRASS	Rs. 55-0 PAIR.
D:	ALL NICKEL	Rs. 60-0 PAIR.

The Advance Motor Co.,
THE HOME OF ACCESSORIES,
Chowpati, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 5121. Telegram:—"AUTOMOTIVE."
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT, CAREFUL ATTENTION.

ASSULT ON A DIRECTOR.

SHAREHOLDERS IN TROUBLE.

SCENE IN I. C. N. & T. COS'. MEETING.

At the Esplanade Police Court Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Mr. S. R. Khopkar, Director of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company issued summons against (1) B. J. Francis, (2) B. Vasco DaGama, (3) Agustine De Souza and (4) Souza Manuel David for assault.

Mr. P. Godinho pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Saher bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

Examined by Mr. Godinho the Complainant said: I am the Managing Director of the I. C. N. and T. Co. Ltd. There are two parties of shareholders. On the 5th of March last, there was a general meeting of the Co., or the adoption of the Co's yearly report and balance sheet and the appointment of directors.

On the 24th of July 1921 an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Co., was held at the Empire Theatre in order to confirm certain resolutions passed on 5th of March last. At this meeting of 24th July the Hon. Sir Goculdas Parekh, the Chairman of the Board, was elected President of the meeting. Before the work of the meeting commenced, the said accused, who were sitting in the hall, rushed on the stage and began to strike the sticks which they had in their hands, on the table, and asked Mr. Madhowji Solicitor who was sitting there to leave the place. But Mr. Madhowji refused to do so. The intention of the said accused was to create a row in the meeting. The 1st accused Mr B. J. Francis gave me a push on my chest and accused No. 3and 4assaulted me on my back and temples. Seeing this I requested some one to call for the Police. Police came and the meeting dispersed. Thereafter I went to the Police Station and lodged a complaint. I went to the G. T. Hospital and got my injuries dressed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In cross-examination by Mr. Saher the complainant said that this happened on the 24th July last, and on the 30th July we got the summons issued against the accused. The delay to issue this process was to get the sanction of the Co.'s directors.

I refused to go to the hospital because I wanted to show the injuries to my family doctor, but the police told me to go to the hospital. I do not know the accused personally and do not like to harass these people.

On the 27th July before I came to court I received a notice from Messrs. Depthary Fereira and Devan, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Mr. B. J. Francis and J. M. Almeida. I have not got the notice just now and cannot tell the contents of the same. Mr. Saher Bar-at-Law read the notice as follows:—

ACCUSED'S LETTER TO SECRETARY.

27th July, 1921.

To,

The Secretary,
The Indian Co-operative Nav. & Tdg. Co., Ld.

Sir,

Referring to the previous correspondence herein we had on behalf our clients Mr. B. J. Francis and Mr. J. M. Almeida we are instructed to write to you as follows:—

We have already communicated to you our clients' views that an ordinary general meeting was the proper procedure to be adopted. Without waiving any of their objections or admitting that the procedure adopted was proper our clients attended on Sunday last at the Empire Theatre when to their surprise they found that besides shareholders a number of outsiders were present at the meeting. Mr. Madhavji Solicitor (who is not a shareholder) was also present. Some of the shareholders objected to the presence of Mr. Madhavji and requested him to leave the meeting, but this he did not do. The persisted presence of Mr. Madhavji inspite of the protests of several shareholders exasperated a large number of shareholders and lead to great confusion and uproar in the meeting. This culminated in assaults of several shareholders. One of our clients Mr. B. J. Francis desired to speak to Mr. Madhavji and he was doing so he was thrown down into the hold below by a partisan of a faction at the meeting. We do not propose to say anything further with regard to this assault as our client has decided to take legal proceedings in respect of the same.

The uproar and confusion were so great that it appears that people seated on the platform had decided to abandon the meeting. As Mr. Madhavji and several other people who were seated on the platform including some Directors were going out they were met on the staircase by several shareholders and the latter were told and given to understand by the former that as the meeting was very roudy it was abandoned. In view of this statement several of the shareholders left. Several others who are seated inside also began to leave the hall and some actually went away. As Mr. Madhavji followed by some of the Directors were away two European members of the Police came to the entrance and began to make enquiries. By this time a large number of shareholders who were present at the meeting had left. The European members of the police entered the hall and the Directors who had left the hall and had informed the shareholders that the meeting had been abandoned re-entered the hall. Some of th eshareholders who had also re-entered protested against the meeting being continued on the ground that a very large number had already left under the impression that the meeting had been abandoned particularly having regard to the statement made by the Directors themselves when they had left the hall and were at the foot of the staircase. It appears that Sir Goculdas K. Parekh took the chair although not voted. Several of the shareholders protested against this. Inspite of the protest Sir Goculdas K. Parekh began to address the meeting in English. Some shareholders who did not understand English desired that they should be explained in vernacular what was stated at the meeting and great confusion prevailed. After about a minute Sir Goculdas took his seat and two or three persons on the platform read out some thing from the paper which they held in their hands not a word whereof could be heard by the people seated in the hall. Our client Mr. B. J. Francis desired to address the meeting. He was however prevented from doing so. Several other shareholders also wanted to address the meeting and their desire also met with similar fate. About twice or thrice some people in the hall on signal from persons seated on the platform raised their hands. It was obvious that the people seated in the hall did not know what was passing and as a matter of fact a large number of them did not leave the hall until they were asked to go. They did not know if the meeting had terminated. Of course persons seated on the platform had left but the people who had kept to their seats did not hear a word of what was said nor knew what was done and they imagined that the persons on the platform would return as they had done before. It is obvious that the meeting failed to obtain the sense of the shareholders and no resolutions were or could be passed. Our clients regret that Mr. Madhavji should have persisted on his presence and thus given cause for the subsequent uproar, confusion and disorder. Our clients understand that some of the shareholders had actually written to you to keep a register of shareholders at the door and otherwise take proper precautions for excluding people who were not shareholders. Our clients suspect that the object in not complying with this request was to allow of hirelings who were not shareholders being admitted in the hall.

Our clients trust that the Board will now understand the desirability of calling an Ordinary General Meeting with proper safeguards for ensuing order and peace with a view to obtain the sense of the shareholders and we are instructed by our clients to request the Board to take steps at once to call an Ordinary General Meeting for the purposes mentioned in our previous letter.—Yours, faithfully.

(Sd.) DAPTHARY, FEREIRA & DIVAN.

After finishing the notice Mr. Saher continued to cross Examine Mr. Khopkar who said that the said notice was read by him to the meeting of 27th July. The Board passed resolution to proceed with this case at the company's expense, and regarding this a circular was issued to the Directors.

There are six Directors, all of whom reside in Bombay, and in spite of this 5 days elapsed to circulate this notice. To issue circular is the duty of the Secretary. Formerly Messrs. Payne and Co., were Solicitors of the Co. I dont know when they ceased to be the same. It might be after the meeting of 5th March that Messrs. Madhowji and Co., were appointed Solicitors in place of Messrs. Payne and Co., and the presence of Mr. Madhowji Solicitor might have created the row. We appointed Mr. Madhowji after passing a resolution and a letter of appointment was sent to him. I have not got here the minute book nor the press copy book with me here. We have informed the shareholders regarding the appointment of Mr. Madhowji.

Magistrate. Who is the Secretary? Is he here in the Court?

Mr. Khopker: Mr. Makado is the Secretary and he is present here.

Magistrate: Go and immediately bring the minute and press copy book here.

Mr. Khopker in his cross Examination said that on the meeting of 24th, he could not say that all who were present were shareholders because all were admitted on producing the certificates. Once an attempt was made to take their signatures but failed, but the list of certificate only continued. Mr. Mangesh Ramchander is a shareholder, he takes keen interest in the Co's affairs. He sometimes also helps his party. From the establishment of the Co., till now all are admitted in the general meeting on producing the share certificates only. It was complained that the directors appointed on 5th March were not legally appointed, but witness could say they were duly appointed. At this stage the complainant said to the Magistrate that when he was assaulted there was a tumult and uproar. Regarding the the appointment of Sir Goculdas as Chairman of the Board a few shareholders were opposing his appointment and not the greater part.

No. 1 accused came on the stage and attacked me, and his leg may have slipped, but I have not seen him falling down or getting up. I was not assaulted but was given a push, but the push may be said to be between a push or blow which is possible. I have not beaten No. 1 accused with a stick. I had on ordinary stick with me; though I was attacked nobody came to my rescue. Sir Goculdas had seen this attack. His eyes are good, whilist speaking he shuts his eyes. In the meeting John Godinho and F. Sol'is were present. None but directors were present on the stage. All the accused rushed up on the stage. Whatever explanations were asked were given to them.

SIR GOKULDAS PAREKH.

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh said in his examination in chief made by Mr. Gobinho: I remember the 24 July, when there was held in the Empire Theatre an extraordinary Gegeneral Meeting. I took the chair in the meeting being the chairman of the board. There was an attack on Mr. Khopkar and an attack was attempted on me, as well as on Mr. Madhowji but failed. All the accused coming upon the stage asked me to quit the seat of the chairman and abused me. I cannot make them out individually.

Cross examinationed by Mr. Saher witness said after Dr. Viegas I was elected as chairman of the the board. There was some correspondence with regard to the meeting of the5th of March being illegal. There was a lot of uproar and confusion when the ohristian young men came on the stage. A man called Rangel during the meeting came upon the stage but I don't know what he did. At this stage Rangel was brought before witness whom he recognised.

MR. MADHOWJI SOLICITOR.

Mr. Madhowji, Solicitor as 2nd witness on behalf of the complaint said, I remember the 24th of July. I am the Solicitor of the company. I know the complainant Mr. Khopker. We were in our place, meanwhile accused No. 1, 2 and 4 came with sticks in hand on the stage. They threatened us with their stichs and asked us to leave the stage. I refused to do so. They threatened also Sir Goculdas but he also refused Accused No. 4 was brandishing his stick, but I did not see him assault the complainant. I don't know whether he assaulted any one. There may have been 6 or 7 Christians on the stage.

In Cross Examination by Mr. Saher witness said, the letter of my appointment as a solicitor of the company was received by me but I cannot find it among the papers. All the accused said I had no right to be present at the meeting. A man named Rangel was present on the stage, but I dont know whether he had thrown down accused No. 1. I have not seen that, but there was however a great row in the meeting.

SEBASTIAN VAS.

Examined.—By Mr. Godinho he said I am a director of the Co., and an assistant to Weld and Co. The 1st accused created a row, I have seen him assaulting the complainant.

Magistrate.—Neither Sir Goculdas nor Mr. Madhavji saw him assaulting, how do how do you say that you have seen him assaulting?

Witness. As soon as the row commenced all the accused came up on the stage and then I cought hold of No. 4 and told him 'This place is not meant for you."

Magistrate.—Why not? All the shareholders have got the right to come on the stage.

Mr. Godinho said, such arrangements have been made from the begining.

Magistrate.—By whose authority was this arrangement made? The shareholders have got equal rights. The witness replying to the Magistrate said I have seen the assault.

Magistrate.—It is very strange that neither Sir Goculdas nor Mr. Madhavji utter anything about the assault, how do you say that you have seen the assault? If men like Sir Goculdas and Mr. Madhowji come in Court, they will give the Court less work.

In Cross Examination by Mr. Saher witness said I know Rangel, but dont know whether he was present or not on the stage. I am the manager of the paper called 'O Amigo do Povo Goano, i.e., "Friend of The People." The paper now in the Court is the same, and English articles appear in this paper.

Mr. Saher bar-at-Law read out some paras affecting the row, as follows:—"After Mr. Khopkar was assaulted some rowdy shareholders rushed on the stage, the Bahadur Rangel, called in the Goano Community, William Duncan or Eddie Polo, amid cheers of shareholders taught proper lessons to the accused." Further cross examined by Mr. Saher witness said: I have not written this para, some outsider had written this.

Magistrate. You are the manager of the paper and you should know who had written that.

Witness.—Yes; all that is written is not correct. Further cross examined the witness said. In the year 1913 I had given evidence in a suit before Justice Beaman, in the High Court. Mr. Saher bar-at-Law said, Justice Beaman did not attach importance to your evidence, and is it true that you were taken as a false witness? Here Mr. Saher read to the Court the Judgement of Justice Beaman as follows:—

Mary Margaret Fernandes. Vs. John Caridad Vaz.

"I attach comparatively little importance to the evidence of Sebastian Vaz on all these points. He has proved to be a false witness in one very important particular where too. He was evidently endeavouring to influence his brother against the Plaintiff and introduce matters of serious prejudice. It needs only to read paragraphs 6 of the written statement to show to what length Sebastian was willing to take his brother. I think I ought to say in fairness to the defendant that he showed much more regard for what I believe to be the truth and much more self-respect throughout his examination than his brother."

S. X. Vaz.—Yes the Hon. Justice Beaman had said so.

F. SALDANHA.

Mr. F. Saldanha Examined by Mr. Godinho said I am a Director of the Company I remember the 24th July. Accused No. 1, 3, and 4 had committed an assault No sooner had the work of the meeting commenced, all the accused rushed on the stage and began brandishing their sticks. I have not seen No. 2 assaulting any body. I went to Phone for the Police as I thought there might be an assault.

Cross Examined by Saher wittness said I dont know what Rangell did on the stage as I had been out to Phone for the Police.

Pedro Anton Sollis.—Examined by Mr. Godinho said: I am an Ex-Director of the Company and a clearing agent; No. 1 accused asaulted Mr. Khopkar with his stick, it was a very strong stroke. Mr. Saher said that the complainant himself said that it was a push. How do you say that it was a strong stroke." Witness replied I have personally seen him assaulting. I have not seen Rangel assaulting No. 1, I have seen him separating the complainant and the accused. When the row was going on he went to assist the the Directors. No. 1 accused assaulted Khopkar, Rangel was separating them. During that time the first accused fell down. Certainly I heard a thud of the fall, I dont know whether others fell down too. It was a cowardish assault. None of our party went to the rescue of Khopkar.

THE SECRETARY.

T. Souza Machado said he was the Secretary of the Company. He was present on the stage on that day No. 1, and 4 accused assaulted Khopkar with a stick. Mr. Rangel went to rescue Khopkar, but witness did not hear the noise of the fall. He was told that Rangel whilst separating Khopkar and No. 1 accused the latter slipped and fell down.

As there was no evidence against the second accused he was acquitted.

The case was postponed till the 10th instant.

G. I P. RY. DRAILMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 31st ultimo: the following mishap occured whilst the 7-55 a.m. (down) Poona Express was en route. The brake van of the Express was derailed at a point about 100 yards beyond the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station. The points appear to have been imperfectly set. The engine with some of the carraiges passed over without mishap, the brake van coming to grief. A remarkeble feature of the accident was, that the van continued a perfectly straight course although derailed, for twenty paces or more, halting dangerously near the edge of a viaduct 40 feet in depth. Relief was summoned from Lonavla, and arrived in the shape of two pilot trucks with thirty coolies. Traffic was resumed in two hours. No loss of life occured.

The Locomotive staff of the Calcutta Port Trust railway recently submitted a memorial for increased salary and asking for other concessions. The Port Commissioners having expressed their unwilling ness to meet these demands the employees have threatened to go on strike from the 5th instant.

Major F. H. Humphreys, C.I.E., Deputy Seretary to the Government of India Foreign and Political Department, proceeds on two years leave in November, Major J. A. Brett will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

RELIEF MEASURES IN MALABAR.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S DISCUSSION WITH LEADING CITIZENS.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Nov. 3.

Mr. A. R. Knapp, Special Commissioner for Malabar, met the leading citizens of Calicut at a Conference at the District Board Hall and discussed with them certain important matters relating to the rebellion. Mr. Knapp ascertained from the Secretary and Treasurer, Malabar Relief Committee, about the number of refugees and financial condition of the Committee. The Treasurer informed Mr. Knapp that the daily expenditure now stood at Rs. 10,000. There was then a discussion about finding employment for the refugees, and it was suggested by Mr. Knapp that a large number of refugees belonging to the weaving class might be utilised for weaving operations and that a small Committee, in charge of the Labour Bureau, might be appointed to find employment for the refugees. He also suggested that a complete census might be taken of the entire refugees in the different camps in Malabar and was told by the Relief Committee that they had already arranged for such census and it would be completed in a few days. Mr. Knapp promised to place at the disposal of the Relief Committee the services of all available public servants who were without work, on account of the rebellion.

The next subject discussed was the question of the Citizen Army, and Captain Robinson, Recruiting Officer from Bangalore, explained to those present the usefulness of retaining the Citizen Army in their midst. Members of the Relief Commitee requested Mr. Knapp to recruit for the Citizen Army able-bodied citizens under conditions proposed by Captain Robinson. In the end it was decided to recruit 800 men at Calicut. A Committee was formed to assist Captain Robinson in recruiting. Mr. Knapp also gave an assurance that the military were operating in the eastern borders of Calicut and the situation would be quite calm very soon. ,,

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The District Magistrate has issued the following press communique regarding the situation on the 3rd:—A deteachment of the 83rd Wallajibad Light Infantry reconnoitering near Kaipakanchei killed 4 rebels. Gurkhas reconnoitered last of the Pandikkad and inflicted 2 casualties on the rebels and captured 3. The auxiliary police operating from Kunnamangalam visited Manasseri and found all quiet. Country west of Calicut to Wyanad Road is reported to be quiet. A motor patrol is operating from Calicut.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

It is feared that Major F. Pearson, Officer Commanding, Ordnance, Ceylon, was drowned while bathing in sea at Colombo, this morning. The deceased with a party of other officers went for a usual morning swim. Others duly left leaving Mr. Pearson on a high rock. Two hours later, Mr. Pearson not having returned, a search party went and found his clothes, but Mr. Pearson was missing. The police and military are now busily engaged in trying to find the body.

ARREST OF MAULANA SHARRAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Maulana Abdul Majid Sharrar, Editor, "Quomi" an Urdu daily printed and published in Madras has been arrested at his residence at Triplicane on a warrant issued under sections 124 A (sedition) and 153 A (class hatred) I. P. C. by the District Magistrate of Tanjore for alleged seditious statement in his presidential address at the Khalifat Conference held at Tanjore in August last. The Moulana was produced before the Commissioner of Police, Egmore and was afterwards taken to railway station *en route* to Tanjore.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations held in 1921 at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute have now been published and the following successes have been obtained by 2 students of the V. J. Technical Institute.

Fight students entered for the Cotton Spinning Examination and six or 75 per cent. were successful, viz.: one in Grade I, four in Grade II, and one in Final Grade Sec. A Five entered for the Cotton Weaving Examination all of whom were successful, viz. one in Plain Cotton Weaving Final Grade, two in Grade II, one in Final Grade Sec A, and one in Final Grade Sec. B. of Plain and Fancy Weaving. Twenty entered for the Electrical Engineering Examination of whom 14 or 70 per cent. were successful, viz. One in Grade I, five in Grade II (Cont. Cu) and eight in Grade II Alternating Current; four entered for the Principles of Lead Work Examination and all were successful, viz. two in Grade II, and two in Grade Final. One entered for the Soap Manufacture Examination, Final Grade and passed. One entered for Builders' Quantities, Grade Final and passed. Three entered for the Telegraphy Examination of whom two or 67 per cent. were successful in Grade I. One entered for the Mechanical Engineering Examination, Division, Grade Final and one was successful. In Grade II and passed. One entered for Two entered for the Oil and Fats Examination. The average being 76 per cent. of the students examined.—

Jal Khurshedji Edulji, Cotton Spinning Grade II, 2; B. N. De, Cotton Spinning Grade II, 2; Waman B. Bakhle, Cotton Spinning, Grade II, 2; B. Venkata Raman, Cotton Spinning, Grade II, 1; Dvarkadas J. Vora, Cotton Spinning, Grade II 2; Pal 2: Narayandas Kothari, Cotton Spinning, (Sec. A) Final 2; Vinayak S. Padhye, Cotton Dyeing, Grade I, 2; Raghunath Keshav Damle, Cotton Dyeing, Grade I, 1; Ramanlal J. Mall Cotton Dyeing Grade I, 1; Balaram K. Bolumwar, Cotton Dyeing, Grade I, 1; Virmanial D. Modi, Cotton Dyeing, Grade I, 2. T. P. B. Gupta, Cotton Dyeing Final 2. Vishnu R. Anaskar, Electrical Eng. Grade I, P.; Vishnu Ganesh Laktuke, Electrical Eng. Grade I, P.; Joitaram G. Mistry, sami, Electrical Eng.; (Cont. Cur) II, P.; Electrical Eng. Grade I, P; P M Krishnamahadeo Digamber Cheregaonkar, Electrical Eng.: (Cont. Cur) II, P.; K. Venkita Raju, Electrical Eng.: (Cont Cur) II, P.; Govind Prasad Ponday, Electrical Eng. (Cont Cur. II P.; Ganesh Wasudeo Halwe, Electrical Eng. (Con. Cur.) P; Manchershaw B. Chinoy, Electrical Eng. (Cont. Cur.) II, P. Arjan Das Khorana, Electrical Eng. (Cont. Cur.) I P. Peres Abraham Reuben, Principles of Principles of Lead Work, Final 2; S. Venkata Rao, Soap Manufacture, Final 2. V. J. Rao, Mechanical Eng. Div. ii, Grade I. P. Shivshankar J. Mistry, Cabinet Making, Grade I, 2; Peshorilal Uberoi, Builders Quantities, Final, 2; Aravindrao L. Vyas, Textile Painting, Grade I, 2.; Mulchand N. Kapadia, Telegraph, Grade I, 1; Shantilal Chhotalal Modi, Telegraphy, Grade I, 1.; P. M. Krishnasamier, Electrical Engineering (C.C.) II, P.; Mahadeo D. Charegaonker, Electrical Engineering (C.C.) P.; Sorab Framji Banajt, Electrical Engineering (C.C.) P.; Bhaskar Anant Sohoni, Electrical Engineering (C. C.) II. P.; K. Venkita Raju, Electrical Engineering (C.T.) P.; Govind Prasad Pondaym, Electrical Engineering (C. C.) P..; Ganesh Wasudeo Halwe, Electrical Engineering (C.C P.; C. A. Aundaram, Electrical Engineering (C.C.) P.; Arjan Das Khorana, Electrical Engineering (C.C.) P.; Sankar Venkatasubba Iyer, Principles of Lead Work, Grade II, P.; Ardeshir Nanabhai Desai, Principles of Lead Work, Grade II. P.; P. M. Krishnasami, Mechanical Eng. Div. i, Grade II, 2; Vishnoo R. Anaskar, Mechanical Eng. Div ii, Sec. iii) 2.; S Venkata Rao, Oil and Fats, Final 2.; Kanakachela Rao Naidu, Structural Engineering, Grade I, 2; H. Ananthakrishna Iyer, Cotton Spinning, Grade I 2; Yeshwant Raghunath Raje Cotton Spinning, Grade 2. Krishnarao V. Gangoli, Plain Cotton Weaving, Grade I, 1; Sawasji I Flabham, Plain Cotton Weaving Grade I. Balkrishna Sadashiv Acharya, Plain Cotton Weaving, Grade I, 1; Chimanlal A. Ravel, Plain Cotton Weaving Grade I, 1; Goondadapanth Krishnarao, Plain Cotton Weaving, Grade I, 1; Karsondas G. Goradia, Plain Cotton Weaving, Grade I, 2; Anandji L. Sarpiya, Plain Cotton Weaving, Grade I, 2; Pilujirao Tamling Jangan, Plain Cotton Weaving, Grade I, 1; V. S. Varadachari, Cotton Weaving Grade I, 2; P. Sankaran Nair, Plain Cotton Weaving Final Grade, 2; Nacroji Pestonji Dalal Plain Cotton Weaving, Final Grade, 1; Bukandram L. Desiria Plain and Fancy Cotton Wv Grade I, 2 P. B. Gupta Plain and Fancy Cotton Wv Grade II, 2; T. N. Patthbirama Plain and Fancy Cotton Wvg Grade II, 2; Plain and Fancy Cotton Wvg Grade II, 2; Manng Po Chan Plain and Fancy Cotton Wvg, Grade II, 2; T. P. B. Gupta Plain and Fancy Wvg (Sec. B.) Final Pestonji Khapoliwalla Electrical Engineering Grade II, (Cont. Cur) P.

AWAKENING OF MR FAZALUL HUQ.

HIS SYMPATHY WITH HIS CO-RELIGIONISTS IN MALABAR

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Fazalul Huq Vice-President, All-India Moslem league writes to say that in view of the recent happenings in Malabar and terrib'y severe sentences that are being passed on the Moplah accused, the time has come for the Musslmans of India to come to the rescue of their unfortunate co-religionists in Malabar. He has sent an urgent telegram to Secretary of the League to convene an emergency meeting of the Council immediately, to appoint a commission of enquiry into the occurrences and to organise a relief party. He thinks that telegrams should be sent to the Viceroy to suspend the execution of death sentences pending the submission of petition for mercy. He is willing to serve on the commission of enquiry and has promised to contribute Rs. 500 towards the expenses of the commission.

ALL INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Nov. 4.

The following gentlemen received prizes Tournament held under the auspices of the Jolly Club at Poona last months—1st prize Mr. Kisanlal of Mathura, 2nd prize Rs. 200 Mr Khacilkar of Sangli, 3rd prize Rs. 150. Mr. Morebhatji of Sangli, 4th prize Rs. 100 Mr Bodas of Sangli, 5th prize Rs. 50 Prof. Alukar of Poona. The Championship match of II games between the 1st two players for the prize of Rs. 200 is being held in the club premises from Wednesday the 2nd November 1921.

ALIGARH'S CONGRATULATION TO SENTENCED LEADERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 3.

Before Seth Jamndal rose to address the meeting in Jalianwala Bagh in Sunday evening news of the sentences of the leaders at Karachi excepting Jogad Guru was received. The meeting one of the largest ever held proceeded to record its sense of sympathy. Doctor Satyapal in a telling speech moved and others supported a resolution congratulating the sentenced leaders and sympathyising with their relatives and condemning the action of the Government inplacing them on trial. The resolution was carried unanimously.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SENTENCED LEADERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 3.

On receipt of the news of the incarceration of the leaders at Karachi, a mass meeting of the citizens of Aligarh was held under the presidency of the aged father of Maulana Shrewani of Aligarh now in jail. A resolution congratulating the incarcerated leaders, praying God for granting them strength for advancing the country's cause, remaining admantinely firm, asking Sri Swami Shankarcharya to Devote his whole time and energy still more energitically to the countrys service and finally assuring the leaders Aligarh's firm determination to carry on the work all the more vigorously for their incarcination was passed unanimously. further It was resolved in the meeting to observe complete hartal on the 17th at Nov. when the Prince lands in India.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLAT S DE

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

J. D. S. Baker v. The King-Emperor.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The applicant was charged with having caused his motor car to be driven along the Queen's Road, without having re-registered the same for the year 1921, in contravention of Rule 6 (1) (2) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules 1915, as amended by the Rules published on the 18th December 1918. The applicant was convicted by the Magistrate and was sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed that Section 10 of the Motor Vehicles Act provided that the owner of every motor vehicle should cause it to be registered in the prescribed manner. Section 11 gave power to the Local Government to make rules for the registration of Motor Vehicles and the conditions subject to which such vehicles may be registered, the fees payable, the issue of certificates etc. Rule 6 (1) provided that no motor vehicle shall be used unless it has been registered by the registration authority, and unless the registration certificate granted in respect of it, is in force. The original rule did not provide for any limitation of time during which the certificate of registration would be valid. The Amended Rule 6 (2) published on the 18th December 1918 provided that registration certificates granted in accordance with the Rules and Schedule D should expire on the 31st December in the year in which they were granted, but that they were renewable. It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the amendment limiting the duration of time during which a certificate of registration once issued was valid, was 'ultra vires.' The power to limit the duration of time was not given by Section 11, and no express power was given anywhere also in the Act. The only power of limitation was with regard to the area. Their Lordships were of opinion that the contention of the applicant must prevail. The amendments to the Rules of the 18th December 1918 so far as they provided that the certificate of registration should expire on the 31st December, in the year in which it was granted were 'ultra vires' of the Local Government. The corresponding amendment of Schedule D, effected at the same time was also 'ultra vires.' The original Schedule D was the proper form in which to grant the certificate. The Court, therefore, held that the applicant had complied with the provisions of Section 10 the car having been registered in January 1920 and a certificate to that effect having been issued. The conviction was therefore set aside and the fine, if paid, was ordered to be refunded.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman appeared for the applicant.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown.

'G' WARD DIST. COUNCIL MITTEE ELECTIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 23rd October, the 'G' Ward D. C. C. elected its representatives to the P. C. C. and also its new office bearers. But the pity is that all the rules connected with these elections were set at naught with the result that the proceedings became a farce Spirited protest have been made by many members and sent to the Council of the D. C. C. The following are some of the irregularities pointed out:

(a) The Council of the D. C. C. did not prepare a typed or printed alphabatical list of all voters in the District and bring a list to the following book.

(b) The list referred to above is not yet available in the Congress Office for inspection or sale.

(c) Rules (e) of the Appx. regarding election of representatives to the P. C. C. has not been given effect to.

(d) The principle of proportional representation was not adhered to.

(e) The voting papers with the signatures of those present were not really scrutinised to find out whether the signatories were bona fide members. Boys under 21 years of age were seen mixed up with others.

(f) The number of signed forms were not counted and tallied with the number of those present to see if any have given more than one voting paper.

(g) In regard to the General elections 30 names which stood for election to the P. C. C. were taken *en block* and were declared carried unanimously whereas they were not at all put to vote.

(h) The above 30 names were voted *en block* and not individually as in the case of the rest.

(i) For one meeting, the chair was thrice vacated and occupied by three persons.

The above are directly against the rules framed by the P. C. C. in that behalf and which, as per rules framed by the D. C. C., should have been given effect to.

Similar protest will also be forwarded to the P. C. C. very soon. Lovers of Democracy are requested to take up their cudgels.

—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Ambre's House,
Dadar,
Nov, 3.

The "Pioneer" believes the scheme framed for allowing officers of the Imperial Services to retire on proportionate pensions in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee has now been finally approved and simultaneous issue of its provisions from Whitehall and Delhi may be expected either this week or next.

Lord Willingdon and party returned to Madras today from tour in southern districts.

The Madras Government have authorised members of the Legislative Council to attest *vakalatnamas* and other documents for use either in judicial or [illegible]

The University of Madras has arranged for a course of six lectures on some aspects of the study of English by Professor W. A Craigie M.A., LL D., of Oxford University commencing from 5th December next.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Celebration of the Sixth Anniversary of late Sir P. M. Mehta, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Sir C. H. Setalvad to preside.
Final M.B.B.S. Examn. Results, University Hall, 12-30 p.m.
First LL.B. Examn. Results, University Hall 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court 11-30 a.m.
Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 375 Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 8

B.A. (Pass) Examn. Results, University Hall, 12-30 p.m.
Mr. Sidhwa's lecture on the "Present Situation", M. Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 12.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting, Morarji Gocouldas Hall, Cavel, 4 p.m.
Meeting to protest against the Back Bay Reclamation, M. Vidyalaya, 6 p.m

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A F (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING.

A Special General meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality from all causes in the city on the 3rd instant was 122 as against 139 on the corresponding day last year.
There was one death from influenza.

RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The Rashtriya Shala, Princes's Street, will open today (Monday) at 11-30 a.m. All standards from primary to pre-Collegiate meet on the Princess Street premises.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

A meeting of the Boycott Sub-Committee will be held today (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 375, Hornby Road, (Mr. Umar Sobani's Office).

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will meet at the office of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, 70 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay today (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 7th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) instead of Saturday the 5th Idem.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Compound on Saturday the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the Back Bay Reclamation scheme.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Mr. R. K. Sidhva, a well-known nationalist of Sindh, will deliver in Gujarati a public lecture on the "Present Situation" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held today (Monday) the 7th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 375, Hornby Road, (Mr. Umar Sobani's Office).

PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Mr. R. K. Sidhva, a well-known Nationalist of Sindh, will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on the "Present Situation" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Khadilkar will preside.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Messrs. I. L. Kaji, A Dhradhar, and Haris-Chandra have addressed a letter to the Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, requesting that the consideration of the scheme for the organisation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Volunteer Corps should be postponed till the new Provincial Congress Committee meets.

OPEN RAILWAY RECEIPT NOTES.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has intimated that the system of transmission of open Railway Receipt Notes as Value Payable articles by inland post has been abolished with immediate effect. Instructions have, therefore, been issued to all post offices in the Bombay Postal Circle that such open Railway Receipt Notes should not be accepted from members of the public for transmission by inland post as Value-Payable postal articles.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday afternoon the 7th instant at 3 o'clock (S. T.) instead of at 11-30 a.m.
Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 23rd instant at 11-30 o'clock.
Those Gentlemen of the Common Jury who are serving in the case under trial must attend at 11-30 a.m. on Monday the 7th instant.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION,

PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Compound on Saturday the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

POLICE V. S. MAGISTRACY.

STRICTURES AGAINST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. K. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate delivered his judgement in which Ramchandra Ramkrishna, a goldsmith was charged with attempt to commit theft in the house of Shankaram Nagoram.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

FINDING.

His worship in his judgment said:—In this case the accused was placed before me on the 8th of August 1921 upon a complaint that he had committed the offence of house trespass with intent to commit theft. Originally he pleaded not guilty alleging that he entered the complainant's room by invitation of the complainant's wife with whom he was on terms of intimacy. Eventually after a charge was framed against him under section 511, I. P. Code, he withdrew the allegations against the complainant's wife, pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. I therefore sentenced him to one day's S. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) or in default two months' R. I. I believe the sentence will meet the ends of Justice having regard to the anxiety, trouble, and expense to which the accused was subjected on account of the inordinate delay in disposing of the case caused by the attitude of the Police Officers to which I must now advert.

While the evidence for the prosecution was being adduced the accused intimated to the Court that the witnesses were making statements differing from the statements made by them during Police investigation. I, therefore, deemed it my duty in the interests of Justice to refer to the Statements if they were reduced to writing. The next day I requested Deputy Inspector Lyon to produce the Crime Report for perusal of the Court only as the accused had not at this stage asked for a copy of the statements incorporated in the Crime Report, but he declined although Mr. Vijayakar who appeared for the complainant conceded that the Court had a right to see the Crime Report. This was the first time within my experience as a Magistrate that the request was refused. Usually the Police Officers readily comply with the request. The statements of the witnesses are incorporated in the Crime Report and Police Officers conducting the prosecution habitually use them in leading evidence. The reason assigned for the refusal on the present occasion was his inability to do so under orders of Inspector Newby. The Inspector in his turn pleaded orders from Mr. Cauty, the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes). Being disposed to attribute this sudden and unwarranted departure from the invariable practice to some misunderstanding on the part of the Inspector or misapprehension of law on the part of Mr. Cauty, I asked the Inspector to inform Mr. Cauty that I had called for the statements for perusal and to ascertain from him whether he persisted in his orders in spite of the Court's request. "It was reported to me that the orders must stand." Thereupon I postponed the case to the 11th August and summoned the Superintendent 'B' Division or the Inspector in charge of the Princess Street Police Station to produce the Crime Report in the case. On the 11th of August Mr. Newby appeared in obedience to the summons and stated that the Crime Report was in the custody of the Commissioner of Police. Before this day Mr. Lyon had the Crime Report in his custody and he referred to it while conducting the prosecution case. It was shown by him to Mr. Vijayakar who appeared for the complainant and Mr. Deshpande another Pleader had also seen it in Mr. Lyon's custody in Court. This change of custody was too transperent a device to evade production without openly defying the Court by disobeying its orders. On 11th of August Mr. Finan appeared for the prosecution and argued that the Crime Report was a privileged document and its production could not be enforced in law relying on 29 Mad. P. 189 and 15 Cal. L. 608. Mr. Upadhyaye who now appeared for the accused contended on his behalf that the statements made to the Police conflicted with the depositions of the same witnesses in Court and requested the Court to refer to them and direct under Section 162 of the Police Act that the accused be furnished with a copy of the statements if upon perusal the Court thought it expedient in the interests of Justice to do so.

Upon this it became obligatory upon the Court under Section 65 of the Police Act to refer to the Statements. For want of time the case was adjourned to 15th of August. The point raised by Mr. Finan was again argued before me on the 16th August. "For want of time the case was postponed to 22nd August" when I overruled Mr. Finan's objection and made the order that in the interests of Justice the Court must look into all the papers including the Crime Report. As these documents had now passed into the possession of the Commissioner of Police I postponed the case to the 29th of August and issued a summons to the Commissioner of Police to produce these documents. On the 29th of August the Commissioner did not send the documents. But, though it appeared to me that the authority of the Court was being ignored I resolved to give the Commissioner "one more" opportunity. I therefore adjourned the case to the 20th of September and issued a second summons upon him to produce the documents. On the 20th of September Mr. Finan on behalf of the Commissioner produced the documents. Upon reading the statements in the Crime Report I did not think it expedient to direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof as they contained nothing which could be used to impeach the credit of witnesses, that being the only object for which copies are furnished.

I am glad that wise counsels finally prevailed and that I was relieved of the unpleasant duty and necessity of adopting extreme measures. But I cannot conclude without recording my disapprobation of the defiant attitude adopted by the Police resulting from Mr. Cauty's orders which were not only against law but were also against expediency and what is worse were manifestly calculated to undermine the dignity and the authority of His Majesty's Court of Justice and to destroy the confidence of the Public in the administration of law. I sincerely trust that this unedifying episode will not recur in future.

THE PRINCE AND INDIAN CHAMBER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to Mr. V. B. Saurastri' letter in your issue of the 1st inst. I wonder why the same is not yet replied and placed before the public the name of the "Worthey" and his colleagues, by Mr. Tairsee.

I think it is not an official secret, and hence Mr. Tairsee will oblige the public, and 'out' with his worthy before the general body of the chamber meets on the 9th—Yours, etc.

V. V. JAWERI,

Huges Road,
D. Pai Building,
Fort, Bombay.

MINISTER'S SALARY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council last cold weather when the question of Minister's salary was discussed it was decided by a majority that the matter should be placed on the non-voted list. It was also agreed that the matter should be referred to the Advocate-General who supported the procedure adopted by the council. At the request of the Council. Lord Ronaldshay made furthed reference of the matter to the Attorney-General and the latter, "New Empire" understands, has given it as his opinion that the minister's salary will be subject to vote of the Legislative Council at the time of Budget discussion.

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It may interest the public, more particularly the Parsi public, to know some of the methods and tactics adopted by the Trustees and their henchmen to swell the number of signatories to the post-dated and post-hasted requisition for a communal address to the Prince.

Having exhausted the lists of poor tenants, occupying charitable chawls managed by the Trustees and unfortunate dependents getting morsels and crumbs from the inexhaustible funds, the pioneers and engineers of this movement, have now turned their attention to the innocent school children, both male and female, and with the help of the heads of schools, some of whom on account of their nationality are willing to co-operate, others by virtue of their poverty and dependency, though unwilling to co-operate, are still helpless to resist.

Madam Isabel Johnston, the Lady Superintendent of the Alexandra Girls School comes in the former category.

The following precious document is so interesting and important that one may be excused for re-producing it verbatim.

"Dear Mr. Cursetji,

"The Trustees of the Funds and properties of the Parsee Punchayet have sent the enclosed circular; have you any objection to the elder girls signing the same."

I am Yours, truly,
ISABEL JOHNSTON.

Unfortunately we are not in a position to re-produce the reply of Mr. C. Alias C.M.C., but we may safely presume that the worthy Chairman of the Committee has only given the necessary permission, but also given her all sorts of hopes and promises, exhortations and encouragements, with a gentle hint not to be very particular about the age limit, and in doubtful cases even to err on the safe side, and thus return the circulars to the Trustees duly filled through and through, with all the names in the muster roll of the school. Thus the Trustees are driven to such straits as even to seek the assistance of a foreign lady in a communal matter.

If Madam Isabel Johnston could thus be approached to swell the numbers, it would certainly be much more easy and feasible to approach less important and more dependent personages, like the gentlemen in charge of the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institute and the Orphanages at Parel and Bondra, Then again, there is an obliging cousin of an enthusiastic journalist and Editor in sole charge of an important and large Educational Institution, to wit, the New High School, who, we are informed, is not forgotten on this important occasion, and has been given an opportunity of contributing his quota to make the Requisition a success.

Thus these charitable institutions except, of course, the New High School, though originally intended for the benefit of the Public, do sometimes come to the rescue of the descendents of the generous and far-sighted donors, and help to save them from an awkward and uncomfortable situation.

We do not know how many marks are assigned for each signature, but we expect, at least, the services of the heads and their staff to be duly rewarded by making their future promotions and increment dependent proportionately upon the number of signatures secured. It is really surprising that with so many dependencies to help, the number of signatures are only a few thousands and not more than the students of schools. The inmates and the charitable institutions alone number thousands, hence little scope is left for the general public.

It reminds us of a humerous episode in this city a few years ago, in connection with a "public" entertainment given to a gentleman, on his being decorated with a J. P. by the Government. The gentleman being a mere stall-keeper was so elated and overjoyed at the great honour conferred that he expected and desired a public recognition in the form of an entertainment and address. With that object he summoned all his dear relatives and friends to his assistance, who moved from door to door for a public subscription, but though all were willing to partake of the delicacies in the entertainment, none was willing to subscribe. So the gentleman himself donated Rs. 2,000, but in order to give the appearance of a public subscription, this amount was divided into several small sums and assigned to a number of bogus names. Thus a public subscription was "got up," and the J. P. had the satisfaction of being "publicly" entertained, and none of his numerous friends and admirers had the least objection to partaking of the "good things" without paying for them.

The Requisition to the Trustees filled with signatures inspired by the Trustees themselves ought to give them the same satisfaction as the "public subscription" to entertain the above-mentioned gentleman had deluded the poor J. P.

Thousands of signatures obtained by objectionable methods on a subsequently got-up Requisition cannot make the address to the Prince "communal" as the names of numerous subscribers on a "public" subscription list could not make the entertainment to that gentleman a "public."

The sooner the error is admitted and this miserable and disgraceful farce and fiasco ended the better both for the credit and reputation of the Trustees and the good name of the community.

In spite of constant croaking of the superloyalist to the contrary every one from the Prince to the Peasant knows that the address is not from or on behalf of the community; the mask is long removed and the game now will deceive or delude nobody.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. S. DR. H. D. KANGA'S XI.

The final trial matches for the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament were commenced yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. The Bombay Gymkhana, in which team were included a good proportion of those likely to play for the Presidency, met a Pars' team led by Dr. H. D. Kanga. The latter team was a strong one and included J. Warden, who has made a welcome reappearance on the cricket field. The Gymkhana had a good team, but was weak in bowling. Dr. Kanga's team batted first, and from the outset the scoring was at a fairly fast rate. Elchidana and Bhappoo gave the side a good start, putting together 47 before Elchidana fell to a catch behind the wickets by Commings off Beart and retired with 36, included in which were six boundaries. Reporter joined Bhappoo, and the rate of scoring slackened. Twenty-four were added to the score when Bhappoo also was caught by Cummings off Simms, retiring with 20. Reporter and Gandhi put up a good partnership for the third wicket, adding 60 runs. Gandhi was the first to leave with 32. Irani then came out and did not take long to settle down, laying on the wood merrily. An idea of the rate he scored can be gauged when it is stated that he scored 51 while Reporter could get only 6. Both were undefeated when stumps were drawn for the day, with the score at 200 for 3 wickets, Reporter's contribution being 38. Irani hit one six and nine fours. The match will be continued to-day at 11-30 a.m. Scores:—

DR. H. D. KANGA'S XI.

1st Innings.

J Elchidana, c Cummings, b Beart	36
B Bhappoo, cCummings, b Simms	20
M Reporter, not out	38
S Gandhi, c Travers, b Morgan	32
K Irani not out	51
Extras	23
Total (for 3 wickets)	200

P. G. HINDU GYMKHANA V. S. A MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

The other match was a twelve-a-side one, and was between the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and a Mahomedan team led by Mr. Hadi, and included in both teams were several probables for the Quadrangular teams. The match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and was watched by a large gathering. The Hindus batted first but started none too well, the first two wicket falling for 30. Then V. A. Dalvi and Jai came together and put a different complexion on the game. The runs came in fast, and a separation was not affected till the total had reached 101, when Loha got behind Jai's defence. Jai batted very freely, and in his score of 45 hit four sixes and four fours. Kelusker joined Dalvi and another fine partnership was established, both batsmen treating the bowling with contempt. The partnership was responsible for 129 runs. Kelusker was the first to leave with 56, included in which were ten boundaries. Dalvi did not last much longer, falling a victim to Jafferi. He played excellent cricket, and had distinctly hard luck in missing his century by seven runs. Included in his score of 93 were eleven fours. The match will be continued to-day. Scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

M Dalvi, c Bham, b Abdus Salam	12
J S Navle, b Tambuwalla	7
V S Dalvi, b Jafferi	93
P Jai, b Loha	45
K R Kelusker, c Bham, b Jafferi	56
D B Devdhar, not out	9
Extras	37
Total (for 5 wickets)	259

RINCE AND QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

A PROTEST.

The following letter has been addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, the Executive Committe, Hindu Representative Matches. C/O the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.

Gentlemen.—As a member of the Executive Committee, Hindu Representative Matches, and hence as one of your colleagues I think it desirable to suggest that our committee should write to the Quadrangular Contest Committee enquiring whether there is any truth in the rumour that it is intended to take the Prince round to various tents same as local Governors used to visit them in the past, and if such be the intention to inform them of the Indian feeling on the subject of the Prince's visit to the tents, and to add that if persisted in it is likely to lead to demonstration against the Prince from various tents which may spread to the audience on the Maidan.

I understand that our representatives on the Quadrangular Contest Committee referred to this possibility when dates originally fixed were changed to suit the Prince's visit. Hence I take that the Quadrangular Contest Committee is not unaware of the situation; however it is but meet that their attention be officially drawn so that if they persist in their intention, if they have any, it will not be for want of warning from our Committee. I may add that I do not intend to witness the matches of this year's contest inspite of my love for sports, but being a member of the above committee I think it my duty to write to you as I do and make the suggestion, because of the feeling amongst some of our members to make a demonstration, and the same feeling is not absent amongst members of other communities.

I will be obliged if you will call a meeting of the Committee at an early date to consider the matter. Thanking you in anticipation,

Fraternally yours,
(Sd. Lakhimidas Raoji Tairsee.

Bombay Nov. 3.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We the undersigned members of the Hindu Gymkhana send you herewith [illegible] Boys, which kindly please send to the Congress Committee, Khilafat Relief Fund as it is the amount we would have spent on admission charges to the tent provided by Hindu Representative Matches Committee. We have decided not to witness this year's Quadrangular Contest matches as we understand that the dates originally fixed were changed to suit the Prince's visit, and further it is intended to take the Prince round to the different shamianas on the Maidan, especially to the tents of the three Indian communities participating in the contest and to have him garlanded etc., and thus give the matches the political complexion which they have not and should not have. However, when manifest attempts are made to use the gathering meant for one purpose for quite a different object, it is meet that the public should know it and hence our action. We request you to publish this in your popular paper so that other who are similarly inclined should do the same. We trust others will also adopt a course of voluntary abstention as this is better than the intention of some others who are inclined to indulge in demonstrations if the Prince is taken round as is intended.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE.
2. MOTILAL N. DALAL.
3. J. H. PITAMBEY.
4. T. M. SHROFF
5. GOVINDJI VASANJI
6. G. M. SETHNA
7. R. VENKAT RAM.

Nov. 3.

PRINCE AND QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

ANOTHER PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with some relief in the Sunday "Chronicle" to-day the letters of Mr. L. R. Tairsee and others regarding this years Quadrangular matches. I was looking forward for an expression of opinion from Mr. Tairsee, as he happens to be a member of the Executive Committee, Hindu Representative Matches, as well as a prominent Non-Co-operator of the city. I thank him for his letter, though rather it is late, as it will help to guide many others, as to what they should do, and I cannot refrain from saying that the course he has adopted is the best under the circumstances, and I heartily commend it to others. I had already made up my mind not to witness the matches, and all that, those in favour of it said failed to convince me. These matches are usually played in the first week of December, but with the sole purpose of taking the Prince round to the different tents and Shamianas, and getting him a big ovation, the dates have been changed. Whereelse can those Loyalists get an Indian crowd twenty thousand strong to cheer the Prince, and make a show that he is enthusiastically received? Obviously they intend to use the occasion to their own purpose, and I warn those, intending to witness the matches that they will be playing in the hands of those Ultra Loyalists. Some say that when the Prince comes to the tents, they will desert the tent and go out or indulge in demonstrations, but I agree with Mr. Tairsee and others, that it is better voluntarily to abstain from witnessing the matches altogether.

I want to put the matter from another point of view. We have reached a very trying stage in our struggle for Swaraj. The All-India Congress Committee has already passed a resolution regarding Civil Disobedience and now we one in the last phase of the struggle. Should we concentrate all our efforts, all our will power and strength to bringing the present momentous struggle to a successful issue? Or, does it become us, at this critical stage, to spend our time and energy after such games, that can be better utilised to the lasting benefit of our country? Can these matches not wait when even the education of our children suffers an account of our concentration on the one predominant issue. It is abundantlymade clear that we mean no disrespect to the person of the Prince—rather we should have cordially received him had he come after our wrongs had been made good. He comes here at the invitation of the bureaucracy and the bureaucracy wants to utilise the visit, to make the reins of power more secure in its grip, which are already slipping away.

I send herewith two ten rupee notes which I should have spent for admission to the Hindu Gymkhana tent, which sum, I request you to forward to the Congress Committee, Malabar Relief Fund. I heartily commend this course to others as they will be killing two birds with a stone.—Yours etc.

MANILAL VADILAL,
Contractor.

Princess Street,
Diamond Block.
November 6.

KOT A RAJ CASE JUDGMENT.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 5.

The Special Judge has delivered judgment in Kotla Raj case which has been proceeding daily since May 25th 1920. The suit has been dismissed.

The final of the British Hockey for Southern Command Inter-District tournament at Poona saw only two teams taking part, Madras and Bombay being absentees 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, representing Poona District met with 7th. The result was a win for the 7th. Hussars by six goals to nil. Lady Marshall presented the cup to the winners and the end of the match.

It has now definitely been settled that 140 officers, and 1800 other ranks (military pensioners) will assemble in Madras, during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

A Madras message states:—It has been arranged that gun will be fired from the Fort Ramparts on the Armistice Day at 1 a.m. All military guards will present arms, and troops will stand at attention for two minutes. The traffic will also be suspended for that period.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

AN APPEAL TO BUILDING AUTHORITIES IN BOMBAY.

The following representation has been addressed to the Director of Development, the Councillors of the Municipal Corporation, the Trustees of the City Improvement Trust, and the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, by the Architectural Students' Association, Bombay:—

The members of the Architectural Students' Association have the honour to approach you in the hope that you will be willing to lend the weight of your authority and influence in a matter which is of very vital concern to the advancement of Indian Architecture, a subject closely connected with the development and beautification of this City.

At the present time almost all the modern buildings in Bombay are of a character which owes practically nothing to the indigenous architecture of the country, That an Eastern Country rich in great building traditions of its own and inhabited by people so different in character, customs and language should ever have turned for artistic inspiration to the styles of architecture of Greece and Italy, or France, England and Spain is a circumstance greatly to be deplored. That India should to do so is as illogical as, to our minds, it is undesirable.

We wish to emphasise the fact that Indian Architecture is as adaptable to modern requirements as any other style. The introduction of new inventions in building materials and the spread of knowledge of hygiene, sanitation, and kindred sciences have in no way affected the fundamental principles which underlie all great architecture. That a building should be scientifically and effectively planned and that its structure, its character and the purpose for which it is built should be aesthetically expressed are conditions which apply to all countries and to all styles of architecture that have existed or may hereafter be evolved.

Evidence of the possibilities of an Indian style is to be seen in Bombay in the Post Office, the Prince of Wales' Museum and in a block of shops and tenements in Lohar Street and in Delhi in the new Government offices, some of the Government bungalows and even in the servants' quarters attached thereto. The design of the latter gives point to our contention that such a style need cost no more, where economy is necessary, than any other style.

We are persuaded that the general public will welcome a revival of their own national architecture once they realise that a building may possess much of the charm of the best examples of the indigenous styles of the country and yet be planned as scientifically and carried out as economically as in a style of foreign importation.

There are, however, very firmly established traditions regarding the artistic treatment of buildings, which are associated in the public mind with certain Public Bodies, and to depart from the prevalent customs so fostered demands very strong convictions in an individual. We therefore appeal to the authorities who have control of the building activities in this City to give a lead to the public in this matter.

In certain localities in Bombay, European styles have already been adopted both in estates devoted to Commercial and Public buildings and in residential districts in the suburbs; while this fact may be regretted we realise that the introduction of another style now woud strike a discordant note.

We do ask, however, for your very earnest consideration as to whether, for new areas still to be developed or for old ones to be rebuilt, conditions may be so framed as, if not to enforce, at least to favour a rational style of architecture the outcome of a thoughtful treatement of material, the logical consideration of climate and the aesthetic expression of plan and purpose and in which the ornament, where ornament is desired, shall be based upon Indian rather than non-Indian traditional forms.—Yours, etc.

CLAUDE BATLEY,
President,
Architectural Students' Assoliation.
RUSTOM M. M KAPADIA,
DONIC DE SILVA,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1921.

EDITOR SUING EDITOR.

SETTLED ON OFFERING UNQUALIFIED APOLOGY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The case in which Prithwis Chandra Ray, Editor of "Bengalee" charged Panchcowrie Banerjee, Editor "Nayak" with defamation was settled today accused having offered an unqualified apology for his conduct which was accepted by the complainant. In the course of a petition which was filed at the Court by the complainant's pleader, the accused said the allegations contained in the articles and notes published in "Nayak" which were the subject matter of the case were without any foundation and untrue and in unreservedly withdrawing them he expressed his sincere regret and tendered an unqualified apology. The accused was acquitted.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF "ZAMINDAR" ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

Maulana Abdul Majid Salik, Editor and Mr. Nazir Ahmed, publisher, of the "Zemindar" have been arrested under section 153A I. P. C. and will shortly be placed on trial. Maulana Zafa Ali Khan and Mr. Akhtar Ali Khan of the same paper who were prosecuted and convicted are at present undergoing imprisonment.

On Friday the Collector of Karachi Mr. W. W. Smart I. C. S. in the name of the citizens presented to the band, of the 1st Battalion the Border Regiment with a silver cup and a miniature silver salver for the bandmaster and a cigarette case for the sergeant as token of gratitude.

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S SERVICES.

PERSISTENT AGITATOR AND BOLD FIGHTER.

BOMBAY PARSEES' TRIBUTE

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. H. P. Mody, presiding.

M. H.P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody in the course of his speech said:—

Six years have rolled by, since Sir Pherozeshah Mehta passed away to the profound sorrow of millions of his countrymen. These years have witnessed a remarkable change in the political situation, so remarkable indeed, that, to borrow the language of Mr. Lloyd George, India may be said to have covered at one bound the track of centurines. The India of to-day is something very different from the India of the Morley-Minto reforms when "Self-government" and "Equal Partnership" were ideas which men only dreamed about. It is natural that under such vastly changed conditions the personalities of the pioneers of our national movement, the principles for which they stood, the methods with which they worked, should suffer a little at the hands of a generation which has no patience with the ideals of the past. Posterity, however, will assign their proper place to those single-minded patriots who amidst many difficulties laid the foundations of our national life. Among them, the name of Pherozeshah Mehta will stand out as that of a man who dominated the life and thought of his generation, and contributed more than any other to the political awakening of which we see such abundant signs on every hand. The qualities which, apart from that undefinable something called personality, principally gave Sir Pherozeshah this preeminent place among his fellows were political prescience and courage. Ever since, as a young man of 26, he stood up in defence of the discredited regime of Arthur Crawford, and called forth public indignation and ridicule, there was not a single occasion on which he faltered with his convictions, or which he paltered with his convictions, or hesitated to raise his voice in defence of those principles and policies which he had made his own. He went against the current of public opinion with the same fearlessness with which he attacked Government, and the fear of losing his popularity or influence, or finding himself in a hopeless minority never entered into his calculations, as, I am afraid it does, in the case of many who are now in the lime-light.

"FEROCIOUS MEHTA."

Regarded almost all his life as a "pestilential agitator" by a bureaucracy drunk with self-satisfaction and resentful of criticism, Sir Pherozeshah came to be looked upon towards the close of his career by a section of his own countrymen as a Moderate. I do not know who invented that blessed word of what particular virtues are supposed to attach to it. All I can say is that if by that term is meant a man imbued with a robust optimism, a spirit of cooperation, a belief in constitutional agitation, and a faith in the benefits of the British connection, then Pherozeshah was certainly a Moderate. But he was a Moderate in no other sense. In the vigour of his denunciations, in the strength and pertinacity with which he fought, and in the determination with which he opposed every act of oppression or high-handedness, there was no man, even in the camp of the Extremists so-called, who could approach him. There certainly was none whom the Government dreaded more than "Ferocious Mehta", as he was called in his younger days. They saw his towering figure dominate the Senate, the Corporation and the Council Chamber, and they realized that there at least was a man who could not be bought, bamboozled or bullied.

FOLLY OF SECRETARIAT TIN-GODS.

What does the career of such a man convey when regarded both from its failures and its successes? First and foremost, it brings into painful relief the amazing folly of those who persisted in regarding as a dangerous agitator a man who was in reality one of the strongest pillars of the State. Had the tin-gods of the Secretariat realized what immense influence for good men like Pherozeshah Mehta were, India to-day would have had no room for the cult of Mr. Tilak and the gospel of Mr. Gandhi. But obsessed with the idea of their own infallibility, and blind to the forces that were at work, they drove all the best of India's patriots into a position of permanent opposition and thus paved the way for the advent on the scene of men who had lost their faith in the principles and methods of the old leaders.

Let us hope, continued Mr. Mody, that in the New Era through which we are passing, men of courage, independence and ability will be able to influence the destinies of their country in a much larger measure than was permitted to Dadabhai Naoroji, or Pherozeshah, or Gokhale. For our countrymen, too, the career of Pherozeshah is not without its object-lesson. A mood of despair and utter distrust has seized vast masses of our fellow-countrymen, and made them eagerly embrace the gospel of Non Cooperation. If, however, there was ever a time when men had reason to despair and to give up the struggle, as Dadabhai Naoroji did for a time in the Seventies, it was in the early days when the pioneers of the National movement had to contend not only against autocracy and oppression on the part of those in authority, but also against indifference and back-sliding in their own camp. In our day, Mr. Gandhi finds it possible to achieve the miracle of collecting a crore of rupees. In Sir Pherozeshah's day many worthy politicians forgot to pay their subscription to the Congress and its organ "India", though they grew red in the face on the platform, denouncing British rule. And yet, the stout-hearted patriots of an earlier generation went on with hopes undimmed and faith unimpaired, and they succeeded in creating and moulding the new India which is now clamouring for a place in the Councils of the world. If Sir Pherozeshah's life can teach any lesson to-day, it is that the country's regeneration is not to be achieved by an attitude of passive resentment, but by a steady, continuous and vigorous agitation for the uplift of the nation and for its rapid advancement to that goal which all good patriots have at heart.

MR. MASAND.

Mr. R. P. Masani said that the gathering of the evening was an evidence that Sir Pherozeshah still lived and continued to live in the hearts of the people of his country. He said that in the whole history of political advancement of India, none was more devoted or self-sacrificing than the late Sir Pherozeshah. His life was one of transparent sincerity and earnestness of purpose. During the long and honourable career of Sir Pherozeshah no one could bring an accusation of jobbery or self-advertisement against him. His life was the shining example of purity in public life. To all others his civic service carried with it noble example, because it involved considerable amount of labour and incessant drudgery. No matter how simple a question was, he would devote hours and hours for its solution. He would consider it no trouble to turn files after files. At times perusal of one file led him to search another file he digested and assimilated the whole question.

INNATE CONSERVATISM.

Then he had innate conservatism in him. He would not give up his long coat and Parsi turban for English dress. He (speaker) cited an amusing case in which a Mahomedan gentleman who usually attired in his national dress came in English dress to a Municipal dinner in Taj Mahal Hotel one day. Looking at him in his usual fashion with his hand on his eye-brow Sir Pherozeshah humorously remarked "what is this? What do I see? Strange things do I see with old eyes!

MR. VIMADALAL.

After couple of other speakers had addressed Mr. J. J. Vimadalal said that for sycophants and flatterers, who because they were patted by Government officials on their back or invited at dinners at Government House betrayed their country's cause, Sir Pherozeshah's public life would be an excellent example. He did not care for favours or frowns. He would have become a millionaire, but for the sake of his country's good, he sacrificed even his millions and high posts.

Replying to Mr. Dalvi, the speaker said whether they agreed with Non-Cooperators or not, they had not to look down upon them. Any one—it did not matter if they agreed with him or not,—who appreciated Sir Pherozeshah's good qualities of head and heart was doing a public duty and they had to agree with him there. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

COST OF PASSAGES TO INDIA.

FACILITIES FOR OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate asked what steps were being taken to cheapen the cost of passages to and from India to Government officials in service of the Government of India. Mr. Montagu replied that it had not been found practicable to give assistance by direct payments to officials. He was communicating with the Government of India regarding the possibilities or otherwise of alleviating the burden imposed upon Government officials by the present high cost of passages, but he could not be held to give any definite promise in that connexion.

RICE CONTROL IN BURMA.

Mr. Thomas Griffiths drew attention to the recent public meeting in Burma to protest against the continuance of Government control of rice, and declared that there was strong popular feeling against its continuance; therefore, he suggested the abolition of the control. Mr. Montagu replied that he had seen the report of a public meeting in Rangoon, favouring more stringent control. He did not doubt that other meetings favoured the relaxation of control, though he had not heard of them previously. He was communicating with the Government of India on the subject.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., No. 6.

An official confirmation, which has reached the State Department at Washington of the death of the Japanese Premier, states that the tragedy occurred at ten on Friday night.

RESTRICTED CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AUTHORISED.

(Continued from page 9.)

no control, it was difficult for them to fulfil. Unless these restrictions were removed the motion would virtually mean an indefinite postponement of Civil Disobedience, while they had only six weeks left to win Swaraj or die and go to jail in the attempt. Moreover, economically the condition was ill-conceived. All districts could never be self-contained.

"Laying are at very root."

Mahatma Gandhi and the supporters of his view emphasised that having pledged and believing that it was only through complete fulfilment of Swadeshi programme that they could attain Swaraj, it would be laying the axe at the very root of the edifice so far built, if they were to omit strict compliance with the Swadeshi programme. It was much better to have only one tahsil or one district in whole of India which could practise Civil Disobedience rather than entire country unprepared for it.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani pointed out the danger of starting Civil Disobedience in one particular place for Government could concentrate its repression on that place. Unless the disobedience was simultaneous no end would be gained.

After a very heated discussion in the course of which it was not certain which side the scale might turn all amendments for deletion of strict Swadeshi clauses were defeated by a large majority except one which wanted to substitute Indian cloth in the place of hand-spun and hand-woven. This amendment was also defeated but by a narrow majority. Upon this Mahatma Gandhi emphasised that they should arrive at a conclusion which all of them should fell as the right one and should earnestly and sincerely try to put it into practice.

A casual suggestion emanating probably from a member was offered as a compromise that at the end of the resolution, a proviso be added authorising the Working Committee to relax conditions in any case when it was amply satisfied, that such relaxation was justified in the exceptional circumstances of the case. This suggestion was heartily welcomed by all and reduced the opposition almost to nil, only a couple of voices still persisting in their claims.

Among the other amendments to original proposition which were purely literal, one was inserted at the instance of a Sikh delegate from the Punjab who wanted to put Hindu-Moslem-Sikh unity as an article of faith instead of only Hindu-Moslem unity. But he agreed to the addition of unity among all communities professing different religions in India.

After five hours' discussion the resolution as already published was passed amidst acclamation. The debate has revealed that there is an ever-growing opinion among the Committee who would not tolerate any postponement of Civil Disobedience and are anxious that it should be launched immediately, but so far their view has not been able to hold ground.

The Committee adjourned and meets again to-morrow, the 5th, to pass further resolutions. The meeting has excited a good deal of local interest. Attendance from Madras is almost nil, only a couple of members attending.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

KARACHI RESOLUTION RE. AFFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

The Congress Committee met again this morning at eleven. Three resolutions including the Karachi Resolution were passed, without discussion. On the Resolution regarding renouncing Government service, Mr. Gandhi said, while the motion declared as an inherent right of every citizen to offer his advice on Government service, he emphasised that the Congress Committee was not issuing a mandate that all must go to barracks to advise the soldiers to come out. This mandate was issued, not for the fear of imprisonment but due to their inability at present to provide all soldiers who would come out. There was however full freedom for individuals on their own responsibility to actually go to barracks and ask soldiers to leave the army. Personally he had advised hundreds of soldiers to give up the service.

TEXT OF SATURDAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the text of three resolutions passed:—(1) The All-India Congress Committee, while regarding the progress so far made in Swadeshi, as encouraging, is of the opinion that enough progress has not been made all round, and calls upon workers throughout India to devote their exclusive attention to the completion of the boycott of foreign yarn and cloth and manufacture of hand-spun yarn and hand-woven cloth, so as to enable the country to offer universal Civil Disobedience, if necessary.

(2) The All-India Congress Committee endorses the resolution passed by the Working Committee, regarding the duty of all Government employees, whether civilians or soldiers, and is of the opinion that it is the inherent right of a citizen to pronounce his opinion upon the advisability, or otherwise, of Government servants leaving civil or military service, and it is the inherent right of every citizen to appeal, in an open manner, to the soldiers or civilians to sever his connection with a Government which has forfeited the confidence and support of the vast majority of the population of India.

(3) The All-India Congress Committee congratulates Non-Cooperators who have been arrested or imprisoned in the country, and is of the opinion that their sufferings will hasten the attainment of the country's purpose.

The Committee also endorsed the Working Committee's resolution on Foreign Policy with the minor amendment, by substituting "Foreign States" in place of "Mussalman States" in the third clause. The amended clause reads: "The Committee wishes also to assure all the Foreign States that when India has attained self-government her Foreign Policy will naturally be always so as to respect their religious obligations imposed upon them by their respective religions."

After some discussion Pandit Rambhujdutt Chowdhry withdrew his resolution, advocating despatch of Congress representatives to all Asiatic countries as the real ambassadors of the Indian people. The resolution was opposed by Mahatma Gandhi as being impracticable. They were now concerned only with a clear enunciation of their attitude about self-governing India's Foreign Policy.

COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO MALABAR RIOTS.

On Mr. J. Mehta's motion it was agreed to instruct the Working Committee that, as soon as circumstances permitted, it should appoint a strong Commission to enquire into Malabar riots, with terms of reference which must include investigation into the causes of the Moplah riots, the extent of the alleged outrage, particularly with reference to forcible conversions of Hindus and the desecration of temples, the means of prevention, and also the investigation into the Government measures adopted to suppress the riot. This step of authorising the Working Committee for appointing a Commission was taken as it was felt that the authorities at present were not amenable to allow Congress workers to enter the prohibited area.

Lala Dunichand of Ambala wanted to move a resolution warning the British Government to grant immediate Swaraj, because inspite of all wrongs India wanted to retain the British connection, but if immediate Swaraj was not granted, India would be driven to the only choice of severing her connection with the British Empire altogether. Some members objected to taking it up, as it conflicted with the Congress creed. The President ruled it out of order on the ground of insufficient notice, and he expressed no opinion on its merits.

On the motion of one member from the United Provinces it was decided to ask the Working Committee to report to the Congress Committee on the advisibility of adopting Hindustani and such other languages, as it thought fit, for the medium of discussion inside the Congress and its Committee and for official records, provided that only in exceptional cases English languages was used in the debates.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Virtually a vote of confidence in the Working Committee was passed, when an overwhelming majority, as against 13, rejected Mr. J. Mehta's motion criticising the arrogation by the Working Committee of the excessive powers to itself.

Pandit Motilal then announced that the total sum that had actually been realised in all provinces from contributions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund amounted to sixty thousand less than one crore and many promises were still to be realised which would place the total figure far above one crore.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ACHARIAR.

After Seth Jamanlal Bajaj and Mr. L. Tairsee had given several figures demanded by the Committee, Lala Lajpat Rai, the Officiating President, in dissolving the Committee deeply regretted the absence of Mr. Achariar, through an unhappy difference of opinion between him and the Working Committee. He emphasised that no one could doubt the sincerity, honesty, singleness of purpose, patriotism and the sense of duty which were the characteristics of Mr. Achariar, who had acted according to his own convictions. The working Committee had also acted according to its light. He hoped, however, that Mr. Achariar would soon be back among them. On behalf of the Working Committee and the Congress Committee, he assured Mr. Achariar of their deepest respect towards him.

COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

Before they all parted he uttered a word of warning that having adopted Civil Disobedience they should wholeheartedly work for making it a success, not by precipitating things in a hurry, but by slow and steady steps from which there should be no receding such as might injure their cause. At the same time no weakness, no infirmity, and no lack of self-sacrifice should deter them from carrying out the programme they had laid down before themselves and the country. The Committee was then dissolved and would be succeeded by a new Committee which according to the Congress constitution, would be elected this month.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES.

The Provincial figures of actual collections above referred to are:—Bombay thirty-seven and half lakhs, Gujerat fifteen lakhs, the Punjab 9,22,707, Bengal 6,50,000 (including immoveable property valued at 2½ lakhs approximately), Andhra 3,50,000, Madras 1,79,000, Carnatic 1,59,205, Maharashtra 4,41,475, United Provinces 4,10,304, Sind 1,95,542, Kerala 21,738, Delhi 1,05,000, Ajmere 40,660, C. P. (Hindustani) 89,499, C. P. (Marathi) 1,79,000, Berar 44,435, Behar 7,10,628, Utkal 23,652, Burma 1,25,000, and Assam Forty thousand.

These total provincial contributions include big sums which have already been earmarked by donors for specific purposes and, therefore, from these earmarked sums the All-India Congress Committee cannot demand as 25 per cent. contribution towards its funds. Altogether 13,11,624 rupees been contributed by all Provinces towards the All-India Congress Committee funds.

NYALA RISING.

LEADER ABDULLAHI TO BE HANGED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 6.

Cairo.—The Sudan Government announces that Abdullahi, leader of the recent rising at Nyala, has been tried and found guilty of making war on Government and inciting to murder, and will be hanged.

The Governor of Darfur has called upon Abdullahi's accomplices to surrender, otherwise punitive measures will be taken.

ASSASSINATION OF JAPANESE PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 5.

Shanghai, Nov. 4.—Tokyo—The Japanese Premier Takashi Hara was assassinated at the Togyo railway station this evening. The assailant has been arrested.

THE "RENOWN" AT PORT SAID.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 5-20 p.m. Nov. 6.

Port Said.—The "Renown" has arrived.

FIRING AT HOWRA.

WANTON ASSAULT BY POLICE.

CITIZENS' CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

A riot took place at Howrah last night. A meeting was held on the Howrah maidan yesterday afternoon which continued till ten o'clock. At the meeting boycott of foreign goods was advocated and people were asked to take to charka. After the and Mahomad Ali Shaukat Ali ki Jai. meeting was over they began to shout "Gandhi Maharaj ki jai, Allah Ho Akbar Mr. Larkin, Joint Magistrate, Howrah and Mr. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, came out on hearing a row and asked men to disprese quietly. Some dispersed but others got annoyed and, it is alleged, assaulted Mr. Larkin with lathis wounding him on the head. Mr. Kelly was also hit. The police then charged the mob who eventually dispersed. One or two were arrested and taken to the Howrah Thana.

Meanwhile, information reached Shibpur and Tikiapara, on receipt of which a large number of Khilafat volunteers arrived. These men started hurling brickbats at the Howrah Thana compound and damaged the premises. Reinforcement of police arrived and some three or four men were arrested. Another batch of Khilafat men were approaching towards the Howrah Thana from Shibpur when on the way they were charged by the police. Those men, it is further stated, began to assault the policemen with lathis when the situation being deemed critical a few shots were fired. In the melee two police constables were seriously wounded and several of the Khilafat people received injuries but so far no information has been received by police or Magistrate about any injuries or casualties amongst Khilafat men or outsiders. It is rumoured, however, that three or four men were killed and a large number of Khilafat men and outsiders got serious injuries. But this lacks confirmation.

Enquiries at the Howrah General Hospital show that one constable succumbed to the injuries last night. Eight other constables were treated as outdoor patients, and one was admitted as indoor patient. He got a stab wound on the back and is reported to be lying in a critical condition.

D. M. INTERVIEWED.

Mr. B. G. Prance, I. C. S, District Magistrate, interviewed by an Associated Press representative, said that there was a small riot at Howrah last night. He said that after the meeting, which was held on the Howrah maidan, was over, the men were returning, forming processions. Some of the leaders asked the men to go quietly and not to shout while another batch of men continued shouting. The Joint Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police, who happened to be there, asked the men to disperse but in doing so they were assaulted with lathies and brickbats. The Joint Magistrate got a very slight injury The police dharged the mob near Howrah Thana. Meanwhile, a batch of Khilafat people came and intervened and a few shots were fired. The meb began to pelt brickbats at the Thana and some arrests were made. Mr. Prance also stated that only one constable had since succumbed o injuries. He, on receipt of information, went to the Thana and found that the mob had dispersed. He saw no outsider or either any Khilafat being wounded or killed If they had been injured it might be that they had been taken away by their relatives. A few arrests were however made.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting at Howrah to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Baroda-prasanna Pain, Vakil, it was decided to send the following telegram to the Governor of Bengal. The message sent over the signature of Mr. Pain was: "Howrah citizens are greatly exercised over last night's incident on Howrah maidan when police indulged in indiscriminate and wanton assult and shooting on innocent unoffending people. Hitherto Howrah was remarkably quiet. There is a complete and unanimous desire for appointment of independent committee of enquiry."

FIRING OWING TO POLICE EXCITEMENT.

HOOLIGANS AND NOT KHILAFATISTS RESPONSIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The situation at Howrah is quiet, but police and military are standing by. Gurkhas have been brought in to assist in maintaining order if necessary. Processions and meetings have been prohibited until further notice. An inquiry will be opened on Sunday. The casualties among the Khilafatists have not been ascertained, but one Mahomedan is known to have been killed. Arrested men total eleven. It is stated that shots were fired owing to excitement among police when they were ordered to charge. Also that the trouble was due to hooligans and not Khilafats.

The death has occurred in Paris, after an operation, of Mr. Kawasji Dinshaw Dubash, Principal of Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormasjee and Company.

Malta.—The Prince of Wales when leaving Malta, sent a message to Lord Plumer expressing his gratification at fulfilling the mission entrusted to him by the King, and saying that he would always cherish memory of the warm-hearted welcome of the Maltese.

SIR JAMES CRAIG ON ULSTER'S INTEREST.

INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 5-20 p.m. Nov. 6.

The Ulster Premier, Sir James Craig, arrived in London and called at the Downing Street this afternoon, where he interviewed Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Robert Horne, Sir L. Worthington-Evans and Mr. Chamberlain for one and a half hours. It is officially announced that the visit, which was entirely informal, was not the result of invitation or appointment.

Sir James Craig told a Belfast interviewer that he had arranged, if and when Ulster's interests were reached in the course of the Conference, that all the Ulster representatives would be asked to attend; in the meantime, nothing was to be settled behind their backs.

Mr. Lloyd George is spending the week-end at Chequers with his family. The Sinn Fein delegates, Messrs. Collins and Gavan Duffy, have gone to Ireland for the week-end, presumably to consult Mr. De Valera.

JAPAN'S DIPLOMATIC POLICY.

UNAFFECTED BY PREMIER'S DEATH.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 5-20 p.m. Nov. 6.

Tokyo.—The assassin, who is a member of the Samurai class, stabbed premier Hara close to the heart as he was leaving the station-master's office, where he had been waiting for the departure of the train. A detective was badly slashed while disarming the assassin. It is stated that as a result of Premier Hara's death, there will be no change in Japan's domestic or diplomatic policy, especially as regards the Washington Conference.

COL-RAWLINSON'S CONFINEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11.55. p.m. Nov. 6.

Constantinople.—Colonel Rawlinson has been abominably treated while in the captivity. He was kept in solitary confinement for nearly two years and received no rations, or what he did get were unfit for human consumption. None of the parcels or money sent through ordinary channels reached him. Negotiations concerning his release were held up at the last moment owing to the failure of the Turks to produce six officers who were believed to be the prisoners. The Turks declared that they were unable to trace them, but the British authorities finally accepted written Kemalist pledge to release any British prisoners who had been overlooked.

INDIA WARMLY SATISFIED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11.55. p.m. Nov. 6.

In the House of Commons, Sir J.D. Rees declared that warm satisfaction was universally felt at the representation of India on the Washington Conference.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11.55. p.m. Nov. 6.

Foreign Office.—is closely studying the Franco-Kemalist agreement and a serious view is taken with regard to some clauses of it.

THE PRINCE AND THE DECORATION

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some days back Mr. Deodhar published his last appeal for Madras. He announced therein that Rs. 30,000 or thereabout were collected in "Bombay, Allahabad and Poona."

He also included therein the value of eight bales of cloth, donated by several mils. The number of persons getting relief in the Central Relief Committee's camps he put down at about 10,000.

Now compare the donations for illuminations and "tamashas." Rs. 8,72,000 were voted for "official" decorations and illuminations including about Rs. 1,40,000 for police "Bandobust," by the Legislative Council composed of Co-operators—Mr. Deodhar's friends and officials. The Bombay Committee to welcome the Prince and make arrangements thereof have collected another Rs. 8,00,000 or thereabout. That is they will spend together about Rs. 17,00,000. I do not count the money of which the public would be "out of pocket" during the days of the "tamashas" in this 17,00,000—that is extra.

Notwithstanding the Prince's clear injunctions to spend money that may have to be spent in his honour, for relief of distress among the poor—these 17,00,000 of rupees are to be squandered in four days mocking the starving humanity in Malabar, which is dying of hunger and cold, 10,000 of the men, women and children having flocked to the relief camps organised by Mr. Deodhar's relief committee.

Co-operators and bureaucrats are making an exhibition for their sense of humanity, by their squander mania of 17,00,000 of rupees—in four days-making a mockery of starving masses of people in Malabar.

This action of theirs is in direct violation of the wishes of the Prince, and an open insult to him—nay it is against the wishes of His Majesty the King-Emperor who is against such waste of public money. H. M. the King's private secretary wrote on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Manchester, only last month, on Oct. 8:—

"The King trusts that *no expense* will be incurred by the rate-payers in any decoration of the streets"—*Daily Mail*.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-WASTER."
3rd Nov. 1921.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Monday, November 7, 1921.

MUNICIPALITIES AND THEIR RIGHTS.

The supine attitude of the Bombay Government (Transferred Departments) towards the progressive Municipalities of Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Surat and Nasik has brought into prominence the question of the position and the rights of Municipalities in this Presidency. It is obvious that the Government are anxious to avoid the stigma of reactionaryism, and at the same time strike a great blow at the independence of Municipalities, and, with this object in view, they have attempted to rouse the slumbering forces of reaction and mischief within the Municipalities themselves and instigate such forces to hamper not only the progress of the Municipalities concerned, but also of the other Municipalities which aspire to assert their independence in civic matters. Such action on the part of private individuals would be regarded as base and malicious but when a Government professing to be "liberal" resorts to it, we cannot but regard it as highly immoral. Having regard to the fact that the Department of Local Self-Government is presided over by a gentleman of Mr. Hidayatullah's credentials, we are not surprised that the old time-honoured bureaucratic mentality is again trying to assert itself once more over its activities. But we do not think the matter can be allowed to rest where it is. Public opinion will have to be alert and by its vigilance prevent any reckless misuse of powers by the Government Departments.

It must be remembered that the existing Municipal Act was framed years ago, long before the bureaucratic mentality of Government had attuned itself to the growing force of public opinion and the talk of Responsible Government (!) was not even dreamt of. Even as such, the Act, if properly construed, leaves no doubt as to the intentions of its framers that they never contemplated its application so as to emasculate the Municipalities and make them a subservient appendage of a reactionary Government department. In certain matters especially, it does not seem to have been intended that the Municipalities should be denied the right of initiative or independent action. One of such matters is the appointment of the President, and where the right of *election* was conceded, it does not seem to have been the aim of the legislators that that right should be hedged round by impossible conditions. On the other hand, the very right of election carries with it the implied right to dismiss, and, on a careful perusal of the provisions of the District Municipalities Act, we have come to the conclusion that the powers reserved to Government in this matter of the election of a President are merely of a formal nature. Apart from the technicalities of law, which do not conflict with our view of the matter there is common sense on our side. To take an ordinary illustration. If *A*, a corporate body, has the power of appointing *B*. to an office under it, it follows necessarily that *A* has the power also to dismiss *B*, if in *A's* opinion *B* has been guilty of grave misconduct and negligence of duty. In the case of the Nasik Municipality, which dismissed its recalcitrant President, *whom it had elected*, because of his "misconduct and negligence," all that was required of Government to do was their formal endorsement of the decision. It was not open to Government on the facts before them to question the merits of the decision, or support a recalcitrant President against the Municipality. We do not think it necessary to recall the facts concerning the deadlock that has been due to the bravado of Mr. D. S. Oka as President, in refusing to vacate the chair, even after he had been told by the councillors that he had forfeited their confidence and they had in consequence dismissed him. With such a President as Mr. Oka, no self-respecting councillors would ever care to work, and no wonder that the Municipal business has come to standstill. It is well known that Mr. Oka's claim to override the resolutions of the General Committee has the sympathy and support of the bureaucratic brotherhood at Nasik, and that it is being hotly bolstered up by the Collector,—Mr. Simcox—to whom the District Municipal Act gives some vicarious powers of supervision over the Municipality. It is not, therefore, difficult to see that the Collector's action is supported by the Commissioner of the Division, and the action now attributed to the Government merely reflects the opinion of the Collector. In a D. O., dated "camp Mahableshwar, 18th October, 1921," the acting Commissioner, C. D.,—Mr. W. F. Hudson, not long ago Collector of Poona,—has confirmed the order of the Collector of Nasik "suspending execution of the second part of the Nasik Municipality's resolution,. . . . . regarding expenditure of Rs. 1,000 for the work of dissuading people from drinking." This was expected, but we were still not sure that Government would make it a point of prestige to defy and try to humiliate the Municipality. We hoped that saner counsels would prevail with them and that they would rightly regard the question of the removal of the President as purely a matter within the discretion of the Municipality itself. But our hopes have been falsified, and Government have once more stood out as the champions of a false sense of prestige at the expense of justice and fair-dealing. Nay, more. As the following letter shows, Government have assumed an attitude, which, if not resisted betimes, threatens the right of the people to enjoy autonomy in matters which concern them primarily:

"From,
The Collector of Nasik,
To,
The President, Nasik Municipality,
Nasik, 28th October, 1921.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I am ordered by Government to point out to the Municipality that the removal of the President from his office is governed by section 23 sub-section 7 of the Municipal Act, not by section 16. The Municipality's resolution 92, paragraph D of 16th October, 1921, is, therefore, *Ultra Vires*, and their recommendation cannot be accepted. Government consider that no misconduct or neglect of duty warranting the President's removal is established. Persistent default in the performance of obligatory duties will render the Municipality liable to supersession.

2 Kindly inform the Municipality of the above orders and report the result.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant
Collector of Nasik."
(Sd.) A. H. A. SIMCOX.

Sir,

The letter betrays an utter disregard of the feelings of the Municipal Councillors, which it is easy to understand, but what right have the Government to insult the Municipality by their presumptuous intimidation?

The Act, it seems to us, is clear on the point, while Section 16, which deals with the removal of Councillors from Municipalities, specifically gives "the Governor-in-Council," a certain amount of discretion, Section 23, sub-section (7) makes no such specific reservation, and it is this section which deals with the dismissal of elected Presidents of Municipalities. It is obvious, on a fair and impartial construction of the section, that the framers of the Act were averse to conceding such discretion to "the Governor-in-Council," because he could never be a proper judge of all the circumstances. Besides, if such discretion were conceded, it would parody the principle of election, ostentatiously conceded to certain Municipalities. In the case of the Nasik Municipality, the position is one eminently for the Municipality to determine and if the Government, uninfluenced by their prejudices or suspicion of Non-Co-operation, were acting properly, they would uphold its action and call upon it to elect a new President who possesses its confidence. But in these days, when Non-Co-operation is on the brain of Government and their officials, it is, perhaps, too much to expect Government to view matters in their proper setting. If the Government persist in their refusal to recognize the elementary right of the Municipality and want to intimidate it into meek and abject submission by threats of violence, as indicated in the Collector's letter quoted above, it is the obvious duty of the Nasik Councillors not to yield to the unwarranted encroachments on their rights and allow the Government to do their worst. Duty to the rate-payers and a conscientious regard for the dictates of honour and self-respect require it of the Councillors, whose conduct alone will make or mar the future of local self-government in this Presidency. The sympathies of the public will always be with them in their righteous fight against political obscurantism. We still hope, though it may be a forlorn hope, that Government will see the wisdom of graciously yielding to the force of public opinion and upholding the legitimate action of the Nasik Municipality.

"NOTHING SHORT OF MADNESS,"

The "Sunday Express" published last month a communication from "a distinguished Anglo-Indian Police official" on the subject of the Prince of Wales' intended visit to India, which shows that there are quarters in England as well as here which realise the supreme folly of those who are responsible for bringing out the Prince to India at the present juncture. This official regards the venture as "nothing short of madness." He says that within the past few days he had discussed the question with members of the various Indian services, peers, commoners, soldiers, civil servants, "all possessing first-hand knowledge of facts and local conditions in India," and they all agreed that to permit the Prince to visit India at the present time under existing circumstances, was a capital blunder. It is not so much personal injury to the Prince at the hands of Indians that is feared by this official as the humiliation both to himself and the Crown which a successful boycott of his visit would mean. While we cannot lay too much emphasis on the assurance given by our countrymen ever since the boycott of the visit was decided upon, that no personal insult towards Royalty is intended by them, and that by their action they will be only demonstrating their deep indignation at the action of the bureaucracy, in exploiting Royalty for its own ends, we agree that the predicament in which the Prince will find himself when he comes to this country will be a most unwelcome one to him and one which his advisers ought to have spared him. We note that the British Parliamentary Association, taking a more responsible view of the situation in India, has postponed the despatch of a deputation to this country, which was to convey the greetings of the "Mother of Parliaments" to the Indian "Parliament." When such is the attitude of experienced politicians, is it not the height of madness, to send out the Prince and force him as an uninvited guest on the people of this country?

Notes of the Day.

The Plight of the "Liberals."

The reported resignation of such stalwart "Liberals" as Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra and Mr. A. C. Sen from the Aman Sabha because of the latter's support of the Oudh Rent Bill, is a development which cannot have been anticipated by the promoters of the "peace-and-progress" movement in the United Provinces. The Aman Sabhas came into being with the avowed object of countering the Non-Co-operation propaganda, but after the first fit of excitement it was realised that unless some more constructive programme was placed before them the Sabhas would fade away after a brief mushroom existence. So, social service was tacked on as one of the objects of the movement, though the main purpose was fully kept in view. But the fact was forgotten that there could not be any identity of interest between the exploiters and the exploited. When the cause of the tenantry of Oudh was taken up by the "Liberal" members of these Sabhas, they soon found that they had to reckon with the determined opposition of the Zemindar members of the Sabhas and their patrons and supporters, the Government. The debate on the Oudh Rent Bill has revealed what little identity of interests, in the promotion of the "welfare of the masses," there actually is between the Ryots and their friends, the "Liberals," and the Zemindars and their supporters, the bureaucracy. We do not envy the plight of the "Liberals," who now feel that they have been sadly betrayed by their official friends.

The Disillusionment.

The "Leader" ruefully complains that "the local Government cares much more for the co-operation of landowners than of cultivators and it thinks that it is the former and not the latter that really count." The disillusionment of the "Liberals," though late will, we hope, show it and those whose views it voices, in which direction the true path of national progress lies. The hollowness of the entire Aman Sabha movement has been plain from its very start to every honest observer and it is highly to be regretted that some well-meaning "Liberals" easily lent themselves to be made a tool of by the bureaucracy. It was inevitable that sooner or later the disillusionment of the saner section of the members of the Aman Sabhas would come. Now that the "Liberals" are realising the danger of their subserviency to officialdom, it is to be hoped they will pursue henceforth a more independent and straight-forward path than they have higherto trodden. The campaign of hatred and misrepresentation, of which the Sabhas are the instruments in the hands of the enemies of Indian progress, is not one in which self-respecting "Liberals" can join without besmirching their own reputation, apart from the grievous injury they inflict on their own country.

The Banglore Institute.

At the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at the local Town Hall on 28th March, 1905, under the presidency of the Governor of the day, the principal resolution, moved by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, while putting on record the deep sense of the heavy loss sustained by all India, especially Bombay, in the death of Mr. J. N. Tata, expressed the hope that the Institute of Research which he founded and to which he devoted a large share of his immense wealth, with the earnest desire to advance the welfare and development of the country, "will always remain an undying monument of his patriotism, public spirit and princely liberality." Other speakers also expressed the view that the Institute would turn out to be the *magnum opus* of Mr. Tata's life, always keeping his memory green in India. It is over sixteen years since these hopes were expressed and fully a decade since the Institute came into being. How have the hopes been realised after all these years and the outlay of several lakhs of rupees on the scheme? Mr. Tata's countrymen hardly remember that there is such an Institute in existence, while as to its contribution to the advancement of the welfare and development of the country—well, the less said the better. After years of lethargy the Government of India seem at last to have awakened to the knowledge of its existence and have decided to appoint a committee of enquiry to examine the working of the Institute during the last ten years, with Sir William Pope, Professor of Chemistry, as Chairman. We have no hope that anything really good will come out of the investigations of the Committee. Why should an English Professor have been selected to preside over the Committee? Was there not a Bose or Ray to give us guidance in the matter? A Committee presided over by an imported "expert" means the importation of more "experts."

A Scandalous Incongruity.

No real progress towards the attainment of the objects for which the Institute was founded will be possible until the Institute is freed from the paralysing Civilian control, which has been its bane all these years, and is manned for the major part by Indians and conducted on truly national lines. The Institute, at present, is under the charge of a civilian, an ex-member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, while his predecessor was also an official, being a retired Director of Public Instruction; In no other civilised country would such a spectacle of a first-rate scientific institution being placed under the control of civilians, having little or no pretensions to research work in the field of science be witnessed. It is only in this civilian-ridden country is such a scandalous incongruity possible. What would the Institute have not achieved if, for instance, it had been placed in charge of a reputed and patriotic scientist like Dr. J. C. Bose or Dr. P. C. Ray? What a splendid army of devoted research workers it would have put in the field during the last ten years, instead of being a mere white elephant, which it has been all along?

A Trust Mismanaged.

Given the lakhs, which are wasted on it year after year, what would not a Bose or a Ray have achieved for the advancement of "the welfare and development of the country in all directions," which was so near the heart of the illustrious founder of the Institute! It is melancholy also to reflect that neither Sir Dorab Tata nor any of the other trustees of the Institute were able to prevent the tragedy of the Institute all these years. There is a crying lack of facilities in this country for the higher scientific and technical training of Indians and we hear of the eternal plea of want of funds, but the Government and the Trustees of bequest of the late Mr. Tata have managed to waste their trust in a most scandalous and criminal manner, which must make the spirit of the great patriot shed bitter tears of sorrow and shame at the spectacle. The House of Tatas has been making a fetish of European and official direction. Is the career of the Research Institute calculated to inspire confidence in such direction in the minds of the people? Is it not time that vigorous steps were taken to rid the Institute of all the petrifying and baneful influences which have managed to surround it and to make it subserve the noble and patriotic purposes for which the late Mr. Tata brought it into being?

THE TARIFF COMMISSION

FIRST THOUGHTS.

(By an Economist.)

The bureaucracy in India tries in a thousand delicate sub-conscious ways to defeat or to deduce the popular will; thus, the demand for fiscal autonomy for India, i.e., for framing of the tariff policy solely in the interests of this country and without any reference or regard to any other extraneous interests, has been an old one. It was definitely discussed as early as 1905 at the time of the first Industrial Conference at Benares when Mr. R.C. Dutt presided. Mr. Dutt in dealing with this question said: "Lastly there is the difficulty about our fiscal legislation which is oftener controlled by Lancashire than by us in this country. You all remember how Lord Lytton's Government was compelled to repeal the import duties on cotton goods against the advice and the vote of every member of the Lord Lytton's Council except Sir John Strachey and the Military Member. And when the import duties were reimposed, you remember how Lord Elgin's Government was compelled to impose an excise duty on the mill-produce of India to conciliate Lancashire. I know of no act in modern fiscal legislation more unwise and hurtful to an infant industry than the imposition of an excise tax, unknown to any civilised country. And I know of nothing more humiliating to the Government of a great Empire like India than the correspondence which you will find recorded in Parliamentary Blue Books, leading to these fiscal changes."

Official Tactics.

Later on in the Council and on the platform and Press outside there has been a persistent agitation, i.e., a persistent reiteration of Indian public opinion as to the desirability of absolute removal of outside control or influence over the tariff policy in India. From the declaration of August 20th 1917, which regarded by the Moderate section of Indian public all over India as the main link for securing peaceful and friendly relations between England and India, it was expected that on an issue of fiscal policy at all events there would be complete independence to the Indian Government against any dictation from outside. In the joint Report the strength of Indian opinion was recognised. The report said: "The theoretical free trader hardly exists in India at present. As was shown in the debates in the Indian Legislatve Council in March 1913 educated Indian opinion ardently desir a tariff. Desiring industries which will give him Indian-made clothes to wear and Indian-made articles to use, the educated Indian looks to the example of other countries which have relied on tariffs, and seizes on the admission of even free traders that for the nourishment of nascent industries a tariff is permissible. He believes that as long as we continue to decide for him we shall decide in the interests of England and not according to his wishes; and he points to the debate in the House of Commons on the differentiation of the cotton excise in support of his contention. So long as the people who refuse Indian protection are interested in manufactures with which India might compete, Indian opinion cannot bring itself to believe that the refusal is disinterested or dictated by care for the best interests of India." The Joint Parliamentary Committee, which sat to decide on the question of framing the Government of India Act before the Act was passed, came to the conclusion that though the matter was not specifically provided in the Government of India Act it was understood that whenever the Government and the Legislative assembly were of one accord on any matters relating to tariffs, there would be no interference from the United Kingdom. In the Act itself, with a duplicity, which Indian opinion must condemn, all mention in regard to the tariffs of India was omitted. When in the Council of State according to the Reformed Constitution, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samalas brought in the resolution about fiscal autonomy the attitude of the Government was very objectionable. They tried their best to induce the mover to withdraw this resolution; failing that, through the supple and plant sophistry of Dr. Sapru this resolution was actually lost. The bulk of the Moderate party, headed by Mr. Sastri, held up their hands in horror at the cry that Reforms were in danger if the resolution was passed, as if the Government of India Act could not be worked more honestly, courageously and effectively, if the Council had complete power of recommending fiscal measures suitable to the needs of the country. Long before these official tactics, the views of the enlightened Indian publicists ran with singular unanimity in the direction of a conscious and constructive tariff policy which would protect and nourish Indian efforts in industry against alien subsidised competition from abroad. Notwithstanding this very clear and unmistakable Indian public opinion the bureaucracy have used their usual dilatory methods to baulk the people of India and to rob them of their birthright. This has been due to the standard tactics in the first instance of delaying the appointment of the Tariff Commission. The Government put off the appointment as they would put off an evil moment as long as they could. Even after an official declaration that such a Commission would be appointed they delayed the publication of the terms of reference and personnel, to the last moment. Before appointing the Commission an attempt was made to prejudice the issue by the appointment of a farcical committee of the Indian Legislative Council,—old style,—in the year 1919 to consider the issue of the imperial preference. Notwithstanding the best efforts of the Government all that they could secure even from a pliant committee of Moderate men in the country was a non-commital reply that Imperial Preference could not be of much good to this country. Then came the usual wire-pulling behind the scenes by which attempt was made in the case of almost every member before he was appointed to the Commission to get him to declare in private conversation either an open mind or an avowal in favour of the Imperial Preference. This practice of lobbying is quite unknown to the public and it

(Continued on page 10.)

GUJERAT TO LEAD.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

INSTRUMENT OF PEACE.'

MOTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Nov. 5.

The debate on the Washington Conference in the House of Commons opened quietly. Mr. Clynes moving the Labour motion and Sir Donald Maclean seconding it as Mr. Asquith was unavoidably absent. Both dwelt on the world's need of disarmament which was only possible through the collective action of the great nations. They emphasised that the Conference, for which the United States deserved the world's gratitude, was in no way competitive with the League of Nations. The settlement of great problems could not be expected after a few weeks' discussion but the Conference would be very valuable in creating an atmosphere in which greater things would subsequently be accomplished.

Mr. O'Neill, Speaker of the Ulster Parliament, said that the League of Nations was an ineffective peace instrument without the United States, therefore humanity was anxiously expectant that the Conference would achieve the results which they had hoped at the outset would flow from the League.

A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMONS.

Mr. Chamberlain said it was difficult to express the unanimity of thankfulness with which Britain had welcomed President Harding's invitation. The acceptance of the invitation was in no way hostile or derogatory to the League; they should pursue every path promising a possibility of reaching the desired end.

Referring to the abstention of Mr. Clynes and others from going into the details of the agenda, Mr. Chamberlain said that the purpose of the motion was to give a clear, unmistakeable and unanimous message from the House of Commons of earnest good wishes for the success of the Conference and impress the British people with the vastness of the issues involved. The importance Government attached to the Conference was shown by its unanimous request that Mr. Lloyd George be the principal delegate. Mr. Lloyd George still hoped it would be possible before long to carry out his intention of heading the British delegation.

NEW RADIO CENTRAL STATION IN U.S

PRESIDENT HARDING TO WIRELESS THE WORLD.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., No. 6.

To-morrow evening, President Harding will wireless to the world from Washington, when he inaugurates the new radio central station in Longisland which, when complete, will be capable of conducting simultaneous independent commercial services in five directions, embracing the European, the South American and the Trans-Pacific countries

U. S. IN EARNEST.

SCHEME OF FAR-REACHING REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 6.

Washington.—It is reported that American delegates to Conference have already prepared a definite scheme for farreaching reduction of armaments, which they will submit to the Conference at the outset. It is stated that the scheme will show that the United States herself is prepared to submit reductions sweeping enought to convince the world of her earnestness, and will state at once the maximum disarmament she is willing to accept.

PRELIMINARY TESTS.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN COMMUNICATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd 2 p.m. Nov. 6.

New York.—The New radio central wireless station, now formally opened, will subsequently consist of seventy-two towers spread out like the spokes of a wheel, of three miles diameter. The preliminary tests have succeeded in establishing communication with Australia and Japan.

THE SERBIAN ATTACKS.

ALBANIAN DELEGATION'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd 2 p.m. Nov. 6.

Geneva.—The Albanian Delegation has transmitted, to the Council of the League of Nations, copies of the telegrams from the Premier of the Albania, describing the determined Serbian attacks which threaten to embrace an invasion of the whole of Northern Albania. The Delegation appeals for immediate measures to prevent this, and avert the consequences of threatening the peace of the Balkans.

RESTRICTED CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AUTHORISED.

COMPLETION OF SWADESHI PROGRAMME ESSENTIAL.

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.

PLEA FOR STATE ENCOURAGEMENT.

COMMONS' DEBATE ON COLONIAL VOTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Nov. 5.

An earnest and interesting discussion on emigration took place in the House of Commons today on the Colonial Office vote for overseas settlement. The feature of the debate was a speech by the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Clynes, who said that Britain was far too dependent upon countries outside the Empire for food. It would be all to the good if we could use, even more fully, Australia, Canada and other great territories within the Empire. He favoured the supervision of, and state assistance for, emigration and immigration so that labour could be moved about as circumstances required and conditions of mutual welfare be established which would remove the suspicion and opposition of those against emigration. He asked, what was the use of having great territories all over the world, if they were not to be used? They would only arouse political differences with those who wanted to use what we had not developed.

Major Edward Wood replying to the discussion said the question of encouraging emigration with a due proportion of women had received close attention. He pointed out that the present estimate of three hundred and thirty thousand which some complained of as too small was supplementary to the original estimate of six hundred and fifty thousand and he hoped that the Government would be enabled to propose a very much larger sum after considering how it could best supplement the proposals and the decisions of the last Imperial Conference. The Conference suggested that Britain should contribute after 1922 a maximum of two million sterling annually, equally devoted to assisting passages and land settlement. The latter would be in the form of loans. He thought that the importance of the Imperial Conference lay in the fact that it emphasised that the problem of Empire settlement could not be properly treated by spasmodic measures but was one demanding continuous attention of both the British and the overseas governments. (Cheers.).

EFFECT ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

Major Wood also maintained that the problem could only be solved by permanent cooperation between Britain and the Dominions. He argued, however, that Empire settlement could never be a remedy for unemployment. Practically the whole of emigration was directed towards land settlement which, however, developed unemployment. He welcomed Mr. Clynes' speech and endorsed his hope that the time was not distant when it would be possible to consider the moving on to Australia or New Zealand with somwhat the same ease as a man now seeks employment in the English counties. He agreed that there had been a lack of efficient organisation in the past. He mentioned that the bonus system to third parties for recruiting emigrants was, with the cooperation of the Dominions, fast disappearing, cooperation with the Home Government taking its place.

Major Wood emphasised that the policy of Empire settlement was not compulsory among overseas communities: it was an optional policy and optional it would always remain. In support of the assertion that there was no question of dumping the unemployables on any dominion he said that the overseas settlement committee only accepted one third of the applicants for passages as a result of judicious selection. If this policy was to bear full fruit the cordial cooperation of organised labour was necessary and he indicated the desirability of strengthening the official labour element on the settlement committee.

DISTURBANCES IN JERUSALEM.

NOTABLES' APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 5.

Jerusalem.—The Grand Mufti, the Mayor, the President of the Moslem Court of Appeal, the President of the Executive of the Palestine Congress and others including the orthodox Muslim, Catholic and Protestant notables, have signed a letter addressed to the Palestine Government, deeply resenting the regrettable incidents in connection with the disturbances which culminated in bomb being thrown in the Jewish quarter (See November 4th) and urging the people to preserve peace and to help the Government in maintaining public security.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON NEED OF RESTRICTIONS.

KARACHI RESOLUTION REAFFIRMED.

MALABAR COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN POLICY.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN WORKING COMMITTEE.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The All-India Congress Committee to-day resolved to authorise every province on its own responsibility to undertake Civil Disobedience including non-payment of taxes provided the individuals and bodies and tracts practising it had fulfilled the complete programme of Non-Cooperation. The civil disobedience resolution was moved by Mahatma Gandhi who called it as the most important and the key resolution of the present sitting of the All-India Congress Committee. After a lengthy discussion and rejection of several amendments the Civil Disobedience resolution as finally passed in a slightly amended form reads:—Whereas there is not much over a month for the fufilment of the national determination to establish Swaraj before the end of the year and whereas the nation has demonstrated its capacity for exemplary self-restraint by observing perfect non-violence over the arrest and imprisonment of Ali Brothers and other leaders and whereas it is desirable for the nation to demonstrate its capacity for further suffering and discipline sufficient for the attainment of Swaraj, the All-India Congress Committee authorises every province on its own responsibility to undertake Civil Disobedience, including non-payment of taxes in the manner that may be considered the most suitable by respective Provincial Congress Committees subject to following conditions:—(1) In the event of individual Civil Disobedience the individual must know hand-spinning and must have completely fulfilled that part of the programme which is applicable to him or her, e.g., he or she must have entirely discarded the use of foreign cloth and adopted only hand-spun and hand-woven garments, must be a believer in Hindu-Muslim unity and in the unity between all communities professing different religions in India as an article of faith, must believe in non-violence as absolutely essential to the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and the attainment of Swaraj and if a Hindu must, by his personal conduct, show that he regards untouchability as a blow upon nationalism; (2) in the event of mass Civil Disobedience a district or tahsil should be created as a unit and therein a vast majority of population must have adopted full Swadeshi and be clothed out of clothes hand-spun and hand-woven in that district or tahsil and must believe in and practise all other items of Non-Cooperation, provided that no civil resisters should expect to be supported out of public funds and members of the family of civil resisters undergoing sentence will be expected to support themselves by earning hand-spinning and hand-weaving or any other means, provided further that upon application by any Provincial Congress Committee it is open to the Working Committee to relax the conditions for Civil Disobedience.

The All-India Congress Committee passed only two resolutions to-day, the other one being in connection with the Achariar-Nehru controversy about the present meeting of the body. After a good deal of discussion a resolution was passed endorsing the action of the Working Committee. An attempt made by some of the supporters of Mr. Achariar's view to secure a dissolution of the Committee was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The sitting of the Committee today lasted eight hours and attendance was a little below 200. The special feature of this session is that without exception all members as well as the few visitors who were let in were dressed in Khaddar. The Committee again meets to-morrow when, it is believed, it will consider the adoption of the Karachi resolution to be moved by Mahatma Gandhi declaring it as an inherent right of every citizen to pronounce an opinion upon the advisability of Government service.

Detailed summary.

The following is a detailed summary of the discussion on the Civil Disobedience resolution at the All-India Congress Committee:—Reassembling at two in the afternoon the All-India Congress Committee sat till seven in the evening and before adjourning took one step forward on the Non-Cooperation programme by sanctioning a limited form of Civil Disobedience including the non-payment of taxes which in the words of Mahatma Gandhi declared an open but peaceful revolution and was in fact the key resolution of the present sitting. The debate was very lively and some stern fight was set up by several speakers to liberate the Civil Disobedience from the manifold orakee which Mahatma Gandhi had placed in their way. The proceedings revealed a decided and advanced opinion in favour of full pledged Civil Disobedience, but in almost every case the opposition slowly died down.

Mahatma Gandhi in moving the resolution made a long speech in which he defined Civil Disobedience and outlined the course all the provincial organisations should follow. He said if asked as to the progress made by India during the last 12 months he would unhesitatingly say that India had been able to make tremendous headway. If they were simply to gauge the quantity of progress, there was every reason to feel proud of it, but if he were to judge that progress in terms of Swaraj as a physician and was asked to say whether it was sufficient for the removal of the triple disease that they were suffering from, then he had to confess, it fell far short of the requirements, hence the necessity of repetition and emphasis, in the course of the Civil Disobedience resolution, for the complete fulfilment of all vital items of the programme of Non-Cooperation so far sanctioned particularly those mentioned in the resolution.

He read to the audience a telegram from Maulana Mohamad Ali's Private Secretary depicting the hardships which they were undergoing by being treated as ordinary prisoners. He, therefore, warned all against light-heartedly launching on the Civil Disobedience. Certainly they should not expect gentleness from this Government nor had they any right to expect it. They were prepared to give no quarter to Government and should expect none. The bigger the injustice and hardships they were put to the greater patience and unflinching determination they observed. the nearer would Swaraj come.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi defined Civil Disobedience as civil resolution which wherever practised would mean an end of Government authority in that particular area and open defiance of Government, and its laws. It was a gigantic step and although provincial autonomy was being granted to provincial organisations in this matter he advised all to wait before launching on it and see what he did, if it was at all possible in his own district of Gujerat, and after seeing the result they should follow his example which should open the eyes of the whole world to their wonderful achievement. He knew that at present mass Civil Disobedience was impossible and he would be quite satisfied if in such a big continent only one tahsil or district fully prepared should practise it rather than the whole unprepared masses should partake in it. He advised caution and virtually asked them to wait till he gave the lead from Gujerat in the course of the next fortnight. He reiterated his warning that in view of the gigantic step which the resolution allowed nothing should be done without the full recognition of realities, so that once a step was taken there should be no tracing back.

When Mahatma Gandhi concluded his opening speech a volley of amendments rushed forth from all sides and the Chairman was obliged to take the resolution part by part and thus dispose of all the amendments. The main purpose underlying all these amendments was to secure relaxation in the conditions which would in fact mean postponement of Civil Disobedience for some months and in certain cases make its declaration impracticable. The main bone of contention was that the condition that individuals practising Civil Disobedience should know hand-spinning and that a district or tahsil launching on it should be self-contained in the matter of clothing its own population majority of which should be wearing hand-spun and hand-woven cloth were impossible for universal practice.

These amendments were brought forward by Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Pandit Kambkuj Dutt who characterised the limitation as impracticable. Those who supported these amendments contended that opposing an individual or tract were ready in every other respect except the full-pledged Swadeshi as defined in the resolution, it would mean that all their sacrifices would be nil, when compared with one Swadeshi requirement, which unfortunately due to circumstances over which they had

(Continued on page 7.)

LABOUR PARTY'S MOTION

COMMONS PASS UNANIMOUSLY.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., No. 6.

The House of Commons passed unanimously the Labour Party's motion on the subject of the Washington Conference after a brief, academic debate in the course of which the representatives of all parties emphasised the fact that the motion expressed the views not merely of the Commons but of the Country.

RESIGNATION OF SIR B. THOMSON.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 5.

An animated debate took place today on the subject of the resignation of Sir Basil Thomson of Scotland Yard. The matter was discussed at question time, and later formed the subject of a motion of adjournment which was eventually rejected by 144 votes to 41. Sir Reginald Hall, moving adjournment, violently attacked Mr. Shortt and accused him of suppressing truth. He asked why Sir Thomson was asked to resign. Mr. Shortt, in the course of his reply, announced that General Byrne had declined to accept the post in view of the attack made on him in the House of Commons. Mr. Shortt said that there had been long-standing friction between the Chief Commissioner and Sir Thomson, which he had unsuccessfully endeavoured to smooth away, but subsequently he decided that closer relationship between two duties was necessary for the purposes of more efficient working, whereupon Sir Thomson had clearly indicated that, in such event, he would resign.

KARL EXCLUDED FROM HUNGARIAN THRONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Nov. 5.

Budapest.—The Hungarian Assembly has passed a bill excluding Karl from the throne of Hungary.

"INADEQUATE EXCLUSION" OF KARL.

REPRESENTATIONS TO HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. -.
Recd 2 p.m. Nov. 6.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors making representations to Hungary that the latter is indequately excluding Karl from the throne and the Conference demands that terms of the bill should be made to extend to cover every member of the Hapsburg dynasty.

REDUCTION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

HASK OF GEDDES COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 5.

Marking further development of the campaign which has lately appeared with friendly reception in influential section of the Press, a meeting of the British Committee of International Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution, moved by Mr. Walter Leaf and seconded by Mr. Arthur Balfour, urging on Government the desirability of negotiations with a view to obtaining benefits which would accrue if Allied war debts were either reduced or cancelled; and that reduction of annual expenditure by at least £150,000,000 sterling was an essential task of the Geddes Committee.

Speaking on the subject at a dinner at Hendon, Sir Eric Geddes declared that we were trying to cut down expenditure on things which it made our hearts bleed to reduce, like the alleviation of sickness; but if the Committee did not succeed the country would be bankrupt and Government meant to make out to put us on our feet.

PALESTINE DISTURBANCES.

LATEST NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 6.

Jerusalem.—It now appears that five jews one Arab were killed and 32 Jews and 6 Arabs injured in the recent disurbances. Forty arrests have been made. There have been no other incidents elsewhere in Palestine.

LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

INTERPELLATION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

GOVT. ATTITUDE NOT TO BE DISCLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

Hon Raja of Mahmudabad, Home Member, repiying to an interpellation in the U. P. Council to-day, stated that Government had seen the Manifesto issued by Messrs Abdul Bari, Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehrus, Azad Subhani, Hazrat Maharu and Katikulzam (Presidents of the U.P.) along with others declaring that Indians should not serve under Government especially as soldiers, and Government did not propose either to disclose or give its reasons as to the action they took on the matter.

DISINFECTION OF A THRAX-INFECTED WOOL AND HAIR.

DISCUSSION IN INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 11 a.m., Nov. 6.

Geneva.—A subject of particular interest to the Dominions engaged the attention of the International Labour Conference, today, when a long discussion took place on the advisability of the introduction of measures for the universal compulsory disinfection of wool and hair infected with Anthrax.

Professor Armstrong, delegate of Australian employers, submitted a long resolution, expressing the opinion that it was premature to conclude an international convention until the question had been more deeply investigated which, he suggested, should be done by an advisory committee on which Governments of France, Britain and Germany, as users, and Australia, India and South Africa, as producers, should be represented. He proposed that the chairman should be nominated by the British Government and the committee should meet in London and report in 1923 to the conference. The Committee should, further, be empowered to investigate the most practical and effective way of eradicating anthrax.

The French delegates objected to the nomination of members by Governments and to a British nominated chairman. On the other hand, they and Swiss desired to extend the scope of enquiry to hides.

An adjournment was agreed upon in deference to the workers' group which wished to confer before voting, to-morrow.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

SPECULATIVE TRANSACTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Nov. 5.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says prices have oscillated considerably this week largely owing to the small amount of interest taken in the market and the occasional American disposition to release supplies. Continental buying was slight and the Indian bazaars almost refrained from operating. China purchases were less evident.

The principal feature has been the speculative transactions. There are very large shipments on the way to China. It is stated on excellent Dutch authority that no German silver is known to be pledged to the Dutch banks. The newspaper "Financial American" states that on 22nd October one million ounces of silver were purchased by the Director of Mint making the total purchases under the Pittman Act seventy-nine and half million ounces.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION TO WORKERS.

MR. JOSHI'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 5.

Geneva.—In the course of International Labour Conference debate on the draft convention respecting technical and agricultural education, Mr. Joshi, Indian workers' delegate, pointed out the vast illiteracy of several countries, for instance India, and argued that it was impossible to give vocational agricultural education to agricultural wage earners. He hoped that the Labour Office would take an early opportunity of investigating the question of primary education and literacy of wage earners.

STABBED AT A RAILWAY STATION.

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 6.

Tokio.—The Premier was on his way to attend political meeting, and was about to enter the railway station when a man approached and stabbed him with a short sword. The assailant, who was arrested, is believed to be mentally deranged.

A PYRRHIC VICTORY.

DEADLY BLOW TO GOVERNMENT PRESTIGE.

ALI BROTHERS' UNIQUE SERVICE.

"THE HINDU"

The collapse of the principal charges against the accused, those of conspiracy and seduction of His Majesty's soldiers from their allegiance, is not calculated to enhance the reputation of the Government for statesmanship from the very first, it was evident that the Government had grievously bungled. Charge was heaped upon charge with pusillanimous haste only subsequently to be withdrawn when it was evident that evidence was scanty or non-existent. No less than eight sections of the Penal Code were pressed into service against the Muslim leaders,—120 B, (conspiracy), 131 (seduction of the troops), 505 (making statements conducing to public mischief), 117 (abetment of commission of an offence by the public), 109 (punishment of such abetment), 141 (relating to unlawful assembly), 124-A (sedition), and 153-A (promoting class hatred). Of these the Crown has been able to establish, even with the aid of a jury none of whom was a Muhammadan and in whom the accused did not express confidence, only the two comparatively trivial charges of abetment of offence and making statements conducting to mischief. The whole conduct of the case—begin-with the admitting of fresh evidence after the passing of the committal order, the amendment of charges at the Sessions Court and so on—has left the painful impression on the minds of the public that the prosecution was undertaken in a light-hearted manner depending on conjectures which have now proved to be too optimistic, that evidence will somehow be forthcoming to substantiate the charges enumerated in the complaint. The prosecution of the Shankaracharya will long be remembered as a typical instance of this indifference in sifting evidence before launching prosecutions. Indeed, the proceedings in this historic trial throw a lurid light on the lack of statesmanship on the part of the authorities at Delhi. What, we ask, is the objective gained by the Government in undertaking these prosecutions? Two things they aimed at: the silencing of unrest and agitation and the upholding of the Government's "prestige"—a term of which Lord Reading declared he was not ashamed. Neither of these aims has been attained by Government by launching these prosecutions. The challenge thrown by Government to what Muslims undoubtedly consider their religious sentiments and opinions has been taken up by the Muslims and Hindus in large numbers and the Karachi resolutions, the subject of the charge, have been reaffirmed from a hundred platforms and by hundreds of people. And as for vindicating the prestige of Government, their prestige has only suffered a further rude shock by these trials. Indeed the situation has been made worse now than it ever was. The number of those who challenge their view of the resolutions has increased a hundredfold and more. If there was a little of statesmanship at the helm, the Government would not have stultified themselves by showing to the world that they, headed, as irony would have it, by an ex-Lord Chief Justice if England, trumped up charges against popular Muslim leaders which they could not later sustain. Whatever the legal position, it is regrettable the Government undertook this prosecution without giving any weight to the solidity of Muslim opinion behind the view for which the accused were charged. It is significant that the jury themselves definitely wish it to be known that they did not take this fact into consideration in giving their verdict. In view of the generality of opinion aming Muslims, the sentence will be held to be excessively severe. The Government have succeeded in attaining only two things. They have, for one thing, further alienated public opinion, particularly Muslim opision, and paved the way of the Prince of Wales with more thorns. For another, they have helped the Muslim leaders attain to greater glory and popularity in the country. Indeed, Mr. Mahomed Ali's defence is a master-piece of its kind and his able exposition of the hollowness of the whole prosecution case must have contributed not a little, to the acquittal of the accused on the principal charges. The lesson for Government is, as Mahatma Gandhi's article extracted elsewhere shows, that repression can be no remedy to ease the situation. On the other hand, the "Daily Telegraph" whose proprietor, Lord Burnham is said to be a close friend of Lord Reading as well as a co-religionist urges the Viceroy to resort to still further drastic and heroic measures in the administration, which include the incarceration, of Mr. Gandhi. Time will show whether this foolish policy is going to be persisted in.

THE BENGALE.

The trial of the Ali Brothers and of four other leaders of the Khilafat movement at Karachi has at last ended in their conviction under the minor charges and sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. It is noticeable that both the first two charges have failed under which conspiracy was sought to be brought home to them for seducing or attempting to seduce His Majesty's troops from their service. This was the most serious of the charges which lent a grave complexion to the case and we are glad that it has been found to have no basis to stand upon. In his summing up, the presiding Judge said that there was no irregularity in the committal proceedings and the Magistrate acted as a prudent Magistrate should. But we are inclined to think that the accused had a just grievance about the manner in which evidence was added to and supplemented and the gaps in the evidence were sought to be filled up. It is strange that the prosecution was not fully read when the case was taken up and the Magistrate had to record further evidence even after the committal of the accused. The presiding Judge might have easily obviated the touch of unpleasantness that was occasionally lent to the proceedings by the exercise of the little tact and a spirit of sweet reasonableness. Surely it was not surpassingly difficult for the Judge to have entered into the feeling of the accused and deal with them in a spirit of good understanding. The Judge claimed that the accused had been given far more latitude than the defence would have had had it been in the hands of a professional advocate. The truth of this cannot be altogether gainsaid. But considering that the accused were undefended and had not the benefit of expert legal advice, it was not too much to expect the Judge relenting a little in favour of the accused and placing every facility in their way ungrudgingly. However, the trial has come to its end. The country has received the verdict in a spirit of perfect equanimity. We earnestly hope, this will be maintained and that no untoward incident will take place in any part of the country as the result of the trial at the instance of hotheaded pedsons. The acquittal of Bharati Krishnt Tirthraj Sankaracharyya was a foregone conclusion, considering that Urdu of Persian in which the proceedisg of the Karachi Conference were conducted, was all Greek to him. As a religious man, he was there to support the view, that the Mahommedans are to obey the beheste if their religion which cannot bring him within the clutches of law. It may not be generally known that he is an M.A. of the Madras University and was for sometime Principal of the Coimbatore College. The speech of Mr. Mahomed Ali clearly shows with what veneration even a non-co-operator looks upon the Proclamation of the late Queen Victoria. What a pity that such a document was sought to be whittled down or explained away by a former prancing pro-consul and treated as no better than a mere scrap of paper. After all it is no mere embroiders of words that the Proclamation is regarded by the Indian people as the charter of their rights and liberties, the very "magna charta" granted to them quite willingly by a Sovereign who was so much averse to distinctions of race and religion. Mr. Mahomed Ali referred with evident satisfaction to the principle of religious tolerance and neutrality, which is the outstanding feature of British rule in India. So a non-co-operating leader does not shut his eyes to the blessings that British rule has brought in its train, whatever quarrel he may have with the bureaucracy. Such blessings are too clear to be ignored and do not need the aid of primers and text-books of the Lee-Wadnerian brand to be pressed home. However, we have no doubt that both the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities will be true to their tradition and act in a spirit of perfect self restraint. Mr. Mahomed Ali told the Judge that before two years Swaraj would be obtained. That is a matter lying in the lap of the Gods. It is not for us to peep into the recesses of the future. But of this we are convinced that if the great constitutional experiment upon which the country is embarked be turned out a complete success—and as sure as night follows day, it is bound to be stupendously successful—then Swaraj will be attained even earlier than many of us can anticipate at present. The great Disposer of events will not delay the consummation of Swaraj to a people that amply demonstrates its fitness for this priceless privilege.

"THE LEADER."

Whatever one may say of the policy or wisdom of the prosection of the Ali Brothers and their co-accused, for which neither the trying magistrate nor the judicial commissioner who tried the case in sessions were responsible, it cannot be denied that the accused had a fair trial, that great latitude was allowed to them in raising objections, making statements and interrupting the proceedings, sometimes in an unseemly or undignified manner and that the judicial commissioner's address to the jury was a model of what such an address should be. It is not often that in political cases such judicial detachment is observed. There has been a marked deterioration of standard in the administration of justice in such cases, with the result that public confidence in its judicial character has been thoroughly shaken. We wish the same scrupulous care were taken in the trial of accused of lesser status as was done in the Karachi trials. One swallow does not make a summer and the indulgence shown to the accused at Karachi and the admirable charge to the jury cannot by themselves undo the unfortunate impression produced by the manner in which numerous other political trials have been conducted. Lord Reading should see that the standard of administration of justice is raised to the level of that of England throughout the country. The public distrust in the impartiality of the law courts in political cases has become so profound that we would not be surprised if there are critics who would say that there was a political purpose behind the show of judicial restraint and detachment at Karachi. We, however, see in the conduct of the trials the influence of Lord Reading who is genuinely anxious that the administration of justice should be reformed and should correspond to the ideals and traditions of the British system. That the case failed on the charge of conspiracy does not redound to the credit of the prosecution which ought to have made sure of its ground beforehand. It is noteworthy that the Government did not seek prosecution

ROYAL PROCLAMATION OR SCRAP OF PAPER ?

LAW AND LOYALTY.

JUDGE'S INTELLECTUAL HARI KARI.

INDIAN PRESS ON KARACHI TRIAL.

on a charge of sedition, though it could have easily done so. The allegation has been made that the prosecution of the Ali Brothers implied a crusade against the Khilafat movement. The judicial commissioner made it clear to the jury that the accused were not being tried for being members of the Khilafat Association and that there was not a particle of evidence before them as to their responsibility for the deplorable events in Malabar. The charge of conspiracy and of making an attempt in pursuance there to seduce his Majesty's troops from their duty having failed, the accused with one exception were sentenced for only making a statement so that his Majesty's troops might fail in their duty. Was it worth the while to have obtained a conviction on such a technical charge? The doubts we expressed about the wisdom of the trial have been confirmed by the evidence produced and by its result. The statement for which the accused have been convicted have been repeated from thousands of platforms without the heavens falling. We do not say that a technical offence is no offence and should not be punishable. The courts have no option but to award suitable punishments when infringements of the criminal law of the land are proved. But in the existing circumstances the Government has seriously to consider whether it should launch prosecutions for mere technical breaches of the law, when they are more in the nature of a bluff than anything else. As in the next two months more extravagant resolutions are likely to be passed by the non-cooperators of the Congress and the Khilafat schools, we hope the Government will not allow itself to be stampeded into action before it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of peace and order. We do not believe the country is prepared for practising civil disobedience or for suspending payment of taxes on a large scale, and if these two items of the non-co-operation programme are launched, no hasty action should be taken. The Government must play the game of patience and must also unceasingly and courageously try to follow a policy of liberalism with a view to the removal of many deep-seated political and economic causes which have been sapping the body politic and making the non-cooperation movement so attractive.

GOVT'S "SHOW OF STRENGTH."

The Karachi accused, with the exception of Bharati Krishna Tirathji, who has been acquitted on all charges, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment under section 107 and 505 of the I. P. Code, but have been acquitted on the conspiracy charge. The news of the sentences will not be received with surprise, for the result was a foregone conclusion, but it will by no means improve the political situation. We had expressed our serious doubts about the wisdom of the prosecutions. The letter of the law might have been infringed, but the offence for which they have been punished has been repeated by thousands of others. The fact that heavy sentences have not been inflicted may indicate an improvement in the bureaucratic outlook with regard to political offences, but it will hardly have any effect on tre prevailing temper. The Government is strong and powerful and could have ignored the Karachi resolutions, as it has been doing so many other mischievous resolutions, without suffering any serious injury. But perhaps it wanted to show its strength.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The end of the Karachi Trial has come, and we are not quite sure of its meaning. But let us first note the facts. Swami Sri Sankara Charya was acquitted on all the charges. All the Leaders were acquitted by a unanimous verdict on the central charge of attempting to seduce soldiers. On the remaining charges, the Judge, agreeing with four assessors out of five, sentenced the six leaders to 2 years' imprisonment each, Maulana Mahomed Ali being sentenced to a further term of two years for abetment in an aggravated form. The additional sentence on the Maulana being directed to run concurrently the practical difference is nothing. The sentences were received quite cheerfully Mr. Mahomed Ali remarking that Swaraj would be attained before the terms ran out and Dr. Kitchlew prophesying that they would be at the Ahmedabad Congress. So far about the facts. Now comes the commentary which is a vastly different affair, and of which there will be a good deal in the near future. The consideration that jumps to the eye is that the Crown has failed on the most important and sensational charge, just the charge on which the Government laid the greatest stress, and by which it sought to rally Moderate opinion, the opinion that is ever ready to be rallied. The charge that failed was that of attempting to seduce soldiers. The peculiarity of the case now is this: the jury and the Judge have found that there was no attempt at seduction at all before the prosecution; but there is no doubt whatever that there has been a good deal of active attempt at seduction subsequently, and that it is in answer to the challenge embodied in the prosacution. If this was not asking for trouble and actually getting it, we do not know what is. The main charge having failed, the detention of the leaders for the comparatively flippant and frivolous 'offence" of circulating a misobievous statement sounds like comic opera. We do not know what exactly is the statement which had the specific mischievous effect nor do we care to know. On the whole, we cannot help being amused at the collapse of the tremendous state prosecution and it is assuming such dimnutive proportions. The Government has no doubt managed to shut up the leaders for a convenient period; but the whole affair is ridiculous and makes it look a little foolish.

It strikes us that there is method in the madness, of which the Karachi Trial is the present-day visible symptom. The 'conspiracy" is apparently intended to serve a higher purpose than the mere imprisonment of the Leaders. The change in the charge before the Sessions Court which moved Mr. Mahomed Ali to, loudest protest the change in the date of the beginning of the conspiracy from February 1921 to February 1920 was we now see, very cleverly, designed. As Maulana Abul Kalam Azad explains in a telegram published elsewhere, the earlier date is chosen, apparently, because it was then that the Khilafat agitation in its active form began. Now the implications are clear. As soon as Mr. Kennedy finds, as he will, that the Khilafat agitation is the result of a "conspiracy" the Government imagines that it would be in a position of advantage. We do not know what the intentions of the Government are A "conspiracy" is always a splendid thing to face the world with, on the eve of a vast scale of repression; to face nolvthe world with, but the Legislative Assembly as well in case of need. Secondly, the Government may be in a position to proclaim the Khilafat Conference and organisation as an "unlawful" association, and to order its dissolution. The "conspiracy" will be on the Egyptian model; the "proclamation" on the Irish model of "proclaiming" Sinn Fein and the Dail Eiran. The temptation to draw upon Irish and Egyptian experience is there, right enough; and it would seem almost unkind to suggest that the Government is riding for a fall. The reason is obvious. The "proclamation" that the Khilafat organisation is "unlawful" would be quietly ignored. As long as the Khilafat leaders adhere to non-violence, we fail to see how Government would be in a better position after its proclamations are disregarded by everybody concerned. If we may say so, the Government would find itself deeper still in the morass.

When we briefly noted the result of the Karachi Trial yesterday, the summary of the Judicial Commissioner's charge to the jury was not before us. The examination of a charge after the verdict is usually of bare post mortem interest. It may furnish material for legal learning, or serve as the basis of discussion by a Court of Appeal; and very little besides. But Mr. Kennedy's speech hardly fulfilled the condition of a charge; it was really a political address of considerable merit. We do not know whether the Civilians in Karachi are so up-to-date as to have an Aman Sabha of their own; if such a body should be in existence, and if it can persuade the Government press to undertake the printing, we would strongly recommend it to issue the charge as a pamphlet for propagandist purposes. For ourselves, we are glad that the Judicial Commissioner has been ready to pereive the genuinely warm and political thing that the trial was. He has not hesitated to expound a political doctrine of his own, including the duty of right, citizenship. Our pleasure would have been nearly unalloyed, but for the manner in which he obstructed Mr. Mahomed Ali in the exposition of his political views in the course of the trial. Possibly, Mr. Kennedy was not sure of the matter of his speech when he interrupted the Maulana, who was talking of the duty laid on him by his religious law, and of the impossibility of resolving the conflict between the Quran and the Indian Penal Code. That is a possible explanation; in that case, however, the Judicial Commissioner should have left politics alone, and confined himself to the dry business of expounding the law. We are therefore forced to conclude that the Judge changed his mind in the course of the trial as to the relevancy of the argument from politics and religion.

The way the charge dealt with the particular matter is interesting, but based on a fundamental fallacy. The Islamic argument is plainly this:—Non-interference with religion being the condition of temporal loyalty, and the Queen's proclamation being the charter of the condition, any provision of the Penal Code which interferred with the performance of the duties imposed by Islam, is invalid and not binding. The judge's answer to it runs as follows:—

> "It is almost indecent to suppose it; but if it would appear at any time that there was a variation between any such proclamation and any such law, then we would have to confess that our humble intelligence was not sufficiently powerful to understanding the meaning of both, and we should have to apply the law of the land which we are bound to administer."

We must respectfully refuse to accept Mr. Kennedy's invitation to commit intellectual hari kari at the altar of this impressive contradiction. If we see a contradiction between the proclamation and law, we are bound to canvass both carefully, in the hope of arriving at a principle of resolution. But if in spite of our best efforts, no reconciliation is possible, we would boldly declare that the contradiction is there, and we would shout it from the housetops. We would resolutely decline to subscribe to the superstition that the intellect should abdicate in such a case; we would refuse to acknowledge in solemn whispers that "our humble intelligence was not sufficiently powerful to understanding the meaning of both." It would be the beginning of a new mysticism, which would be more degrading than gross fetish-worship, and with which we should decline all traffic. The contradiction between the proclamation and the law is there for the whole world to see.

Then there is the second thesis:—that in case of such contradiction the "law of the land' should prevail over the proclamation. The use of the phrase "the law of the land" begs the question; because the very question at issue is what is the law of the land in the case. It would be more accurate to speak of the conflict between the proclamation and the Indian Penal Code. When the matter is stated in this fashion, there can be no doubt as to the right decision. The validity of the Penal Code and all similar Municipal laws of the State is founded on the basis of conditional loyalty. There is no such thing as absolute loyalty to any King or Government—the claim to such loyalty, which was known in an earlier century as the Divine Right of Kings, was a Stuart invention and was exploded when the head of Charles I rolled off the block. There is a condition of loyalty, and loyalty in its turn validates laws decreed by the sovereign. The condition of an Englishman's loyalty is embodied in the Magua Charta, the Petition of Rights, the Act of Settlement and a whole body of unwritten law. The condition of an Indian's loyalty was defined in the Proclamation when the Queen assumed the Government of this country after the Mutiny—one of the factors of the case being the grant and maintenance of religious freedom. If the body of law which constitutes the condition of an Englishman's loyalty is violated, constitutional resistance becomes right, and any special statute which violates it becomes unlawful. In the words of Selden, resistance "is to be justified by the custom of England, which is part of the law of the land. And I will affirm, my Lords not only as a statesman politician and philosopher, but as a common lawyer, that whenever oppression begins, resistance becomes lawful and right." So also, when the foundations of Indian loyalty are stated to be in conflict with a statute of the Indian Legislature, the provision of the Code will have to be read subject to the duty of the State to preserve religious freedom. Does any one doubt for a minute that the maintenance of the religious freedom of Musulmans was assured by the Queen? Certainly not. The argument is then irresistible, that it is the clear duty of the State and the Court to so construe the law as not to violate the condition of civil loyalty, and so as not to put Muslims, for instance, to the terrible choice between temporal and spiritual penalties. The offer of the choice is illegal and unconstitutional. This was the capital issue in the Karachi trial, and the Judge has run away from it on the plea that "our humble intelligence was not sufficiently powerful to understand it."

Some of the observations of Mr. Kennedy in his charge to the Jury in the Karachi State trial are glaringly at variance with the words of caution expressed at the commencement of the same. He asked the jurors to confine themselves to the charges and said: "You must dismiss from your minds anything which you may have seen in the papers about the effects of the Khilafat agitation. The accused are not tried for being members of the Khilafat Association." After these clear and unambigious words about the Khilafat Association being outside the scope of the judicial proceedings, one would have naturally expected the learned judge to steer clear of any reference to that body. But far from doing so he, later on in the charge, thought fit to pronounce on the legality of the agitation carried on by that body. He refers to the reliance placed by that organisation on what he calls a 'dangerous' religious propaganda and the preaching of the doctrine of the unlawfulness of military service. He then goes on to say that from the moment of the adoption of the above line of agitation "the Khilafat agitation became illegal and those who joined it were members of a conspiracy regardless of the fact whether any actual attempts were made directly to seduce the troops." This observation was absolutely irrelevant to the case against the accused. The working of the Judge's mind in having thought it proper to give the jurors the benefit of his own opinions about the question, after telling them that it was foreign to the issue before them and after having expressly advised them to erase from their minds whatever they had read about it in the Press is impossible to grasp. However that may be, Mr. Kennedy's words though primarily addressed to the five gentlemen sworn in as jurors were really addressed to a much wider audience. Though they were 'obiter dicta' his pronouncement about the nature of the Khilafat Committee have a certain amount of weight. In effect these observations are an attempt to prejudice the public against the Khilafat organisation.

(To be continued.)

KARACHI PRESS COMMENTS.

"DAILY GAZETTE."
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Nov. 3.

Commenting on the Ali Brothers' trial, "The Daily Gazette", Karachi, says:—"There is a general feeling that in the proceedings and upshot of the sessions trial, law and order have been well maintained. Punishment has been meted out but, with no shade of vindictiveness, and no partisan but will admit that the law of the land had been infringed and the sentence has upheld it. An admirable thing has been the atmosphere of good feeling in the Court from first to last, even when one or the other of the accused found it necessary to assert his inevitable scorn for the Government or the British nation in general. There was no personal implication, and everyone felt that this after all was merely beating the old political drum."

"SIND OBSERVER."

The "Sind Observer" says:—"The Khilafatists have won as great a moral, as a political, victory, and the ill-advised prosecution, for the stopping of which we pleaded in vain in a series of articles, has failed, if anybody thought it would succeed. The hopes of the Government of India that the conspiracy would stop and the dangerous movement would receive a death sentence by a successful prosecution have been frustrated. Unwittingly, the Government have assisted their opponents in the gigantic advertisement of their activities, and if the gospel of seduction from loyalty does not reach the soldier in the barracks, as it has reached the man in the street, it will be their fault."

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 8.)

is only known to a certain section of the pubic through little bits of conversation trickled down and this is another standard method by which the bureaucracy work to secure their ends.

Confusing the issues.

The public in India have not yet understood the art of fighting inch by inch for the securing of their rights. The bureaucracy clearly recognises this and it tries to confuse issues from the popular standpoint or otherwise secures a cleavage of opinion even on irrelevant matter of detail. Thus before the Commission is appointed Anglo-Indian newspapers take up a cry as to the inopportune moment when the Commission is going to sit and want to exclude em nent men from outside by putting forward the suggestion that members of the Imperial Legislative Council and of the Council of State should have priority. Sir Thomas Holland, speaking on behalf of the Government of India before the Indian Merchant Chamber publicly declares that the Government would not appoint to the Commission any individual whose views were already well-known and fully expressed. In other words, in the first instance an attempt was made to fill the Commission with colourless and obscure tuft-hunters. A seat on the Tariff Commission was made a reward rather than a responsibility and an enquiry so earnestly sought by the public was to be reduced to an expensive farce as a cloak for covering up official sins, a means of creating, if possible, perpetual divis on of opinion amongst the rank of Indian publicists.

Packed Commission.

When the Government found that Indian public opinion was very much alive to this issue and when they found that they were threatened by a deputation of Lancashire men, they changed their tactics and even while pretending to make a concession they attempted to reduce the whole force of the enquiry. By putting an eminent Indian with capacity to defend Indian case against any deputation that Lancashire could send forward, they secured the double end of meeting Indian wishes and combating the parliamentary pressure from Lancashire. But at the same time they packed the Commission with several nonentities and, while giving a majority of Indians, diluted the Indian element so completely as to neutralise any beneficent effect from the Indian standpoint. The writer will not prejudice the issue in reference to any particular individuals, but must point out that amongst the senior Indian members is Sir Manockji Dadabhai, fresh from his silly outpourings in the United Kingdom, in praise of Lord Chelmsford and the Reforms. He seems to have secured his nomination by the stout manner in which he supported the official view against State management in favour of the Company management of the railways before the Railway Committee. He was the only isolated Indian, who like a gramaphone repeated the current slogans of an anti-Indian opinion in railway matters. Nor is it clear why a member of the I.C.S., should have been put as the Secretary. What special qualifications Mr. Haig has is not known to the public, but one thing is known, i.e., a suitable non-official could have been found for this purpose, or at all events an Indian member of the I.C.S., should have been taken. It is humiliating to feel that every committee or commission of enquiry must have an English secretary. In one way or the other, the personnel is such that the Indian view of things is likely to be obscured unless serious attempts are made by leaders of public opinion in India at all centres to put forward in unmistakable terms the wishes and sentiments of the public in the interests of this country. And, in doing this, they would be well-advised to ignore the questionaire and to make a very brief statement as to what they would like to see established in India. We have lost too much in the past by attempting to see how the other fellow feels. The only effective method of fighting is the way which the bureaucracy employed, viz., to put forward courageously what they want and to say that that alone is the right thing, stigmatising everything else as against the interest of India or as confusing issues or irrelevant or the result of mischievous machinations.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

CONCLUIDING PORTION.

Accused 121. Shekumiya Dadamiya.—have already referred to this accused's recantation of the manifesto of Gandhian Principles.

There are 7 witnesses against him. The approver witness 25 says he was at the consultation at Balusa's and accused 94 also included him in it: and mentioned him as asking one Akbar to furnish kerosene. Witnesses 29 and 35 identified him among the rioters: and 33 as one of those who urged people to beat him. Witness 61 says he told others not to help put out the fire and there are 2 identifications of him at durbars.

His defence was that he had hidden in Bhagchand's house in fear but came out to help put out the fire. He says he saw no rioters which cannot have been the case. He has two witnesses Exhs. 442 and 443. The Assessors find him not guilty but but I do not agree. There is clear evidence of rioting and also of abetment of grievous hurt on Ameerbeg even if the accomplice evidence is neglected. I think he is guilty under sections 148 and 333 and 114 I. P. C.

Accused 124 Sileman Mahomed.—There are 8 identicaflations neglecting the reriled witnesses Nos. 28, 31, 32, 39 and 61 identify him. No. 28 first mentioned him here. No. 32 says he was one who prepared rags to burn the temple, No. 39 that he was in the crowd there, and No. 61 that he saw him go into the temple. His defence was an alibi at Nasik and he examined 2 witnesses (Exhs. 463 and 506). I think neither is entitled to credit. The Assessors think he is guilty of mischief by fire. He is also clearly guilty of rioting. I find him guilty under sections 148 and 436 I. P. C.

Accused No. 125. Mahomed Sidik called Bilwah.—Besides No. 22 there are 8 witnesses against him. The approver 25 says he was present at the Sub-Inspector's murder and witness 32 that he was also one of those who pared rags to soak in kerosene. There are 3 witnesses—39, 61, 68—of his assault on Abdul Hakim Bakridi, and also evidence of an assault on witness 67 Nur Mahomed. Witnesses 31 and 39 identify him as of the rioters. The Assessors think him guilty of mischief by fire. He is also guilty of rioting and of grievous and simple hurt.

He had one defence witness Exh. 507 whom I disbelieve.

Accused 126. Wahabb Roshan.—There are 4 witnesses. Numbers 5 and 42 name him as in the crowd and No. 71 identifies him by his face. Witness 61 said he saw him by the temple, but it is a new identification. He examined no defence witness.

The Assessors think he is guilty of simple hurt. Akbar Ali identified him by name as one of his assailants. I think he is guilty under sections 148 ond 332 I. P. C.

Accused No. 127 Azizul Rahiman Maulvie.—I have already referred to this accused in the general discussion. He comes from Delhi and at the time was admittedly in Malegaon preaching; and what he preached must have been the views he has explained in his elaborate written statement. He has an alibi defence showing that he was engaged in Prayers during most of the riot. The witnesses are numbers 366 and 519. Evidently such witnesses could easily bbe got by a Maulvie.

He addressed the crowd on the cases of the prosecuted volunteers on the 24th and the substance of his speech as reported has already been quoted above. Witness 38 said he was one of the crowd which was gathered to riot, and the other witnesses against him are Nos. 32, 51, and 61.

No. 32 says he was the man who went past shouting that the 'eleven' should not be looked to but the Sub-Inspector and the police and those against the Khilafat. Witness 51 says he attended the 'durbar' where he had a chair; and witness 61 that at the beginning he was sitting in Abdul Majid the fugitive's show where they decided the Fund could not pay the fines on the volunteers and that he came out of Balusa's shouting—'Don't let Bhaskarrao escape.''

A point was made in his favour that hearing that he wonted he gave himself up in Bombay. The witnesses on the point could not be got as they were on leave. But I think it really makes no difference. I think the evidence against this acused shows that he was in the conspiracy maintained to have existed and that he went about inciting the crowd and that he is guilty of an offence under section 148 I. P. C. or 148 and Section 114.

The Assessors do not agree and think him innocent.

Accused No. 128 Mahomed Hasan Abdulla there are 7 witnesses No. 17 identifies him by face and No. 31 by name as in th crowd. No. 32 says he forced the temple and 34 and 71 also identify him in the crowd. Witness 61 says he went into the temple to set it on fire. Abdul Hakim Bakridi identifies him as one of his assailants (witness 68).

He said he was at Yeola and called 2 witness (Exhs. 485 and 490) in his defence. He was arrested in Bombay. The Assessors think him guilty of simple hurt. He is clearly guilty of rioting and grievious hurt.

Accused 129 Nathu Sahebdin.—There are 16 witnesses against this accused. The following evidence of riotng against him:—Numbers 14, 15, 17, 24 ,resiled) 27, 31, 32, 30, 35, 36, 43, 47, 71.

Witnesses 26 the approver, and 61 says he was one of the Sub-Inspector's murderers and the approver says he used the very heavy black stick in Court which was attached by the police. The same 2 witnesses say he was one of those who forced and set fire to the temple and here they are corroborated in the statement of accused 94. Witnes 50 said in this Court that this accused was at the burning of the bodies..

The defence was that he had boil in his armpit and was in his house. One witness Exh. 451 has been examined on the point.

The Assessors think him guilty of abetment of murder. I think he is guilty of murder, as well as of rioting and arson.

He evidently took a very prominent part all through the riot and is a ring leader among the hooligans who participated in it.

Accused No. 130. Ibrahim Subrati.—There are 8 witneses against him. Numbers 14, 31, 32 and 69 identify him as a rioter, No. 40 as at the attack on Hamid's No. 61 as in the crowd at the temple, and Nos. 51 and 60 as attending durbars.

His defence was an alibi in Bombay and there are 3 witnesses on the point—Exhs. 474 and 476. I do not believe these witnesses in face of the prosecution evidence. The Assessors apparently have as they are for acquittal.

I think an offence under section 148 has been proved against him.

Accused No. 131 Isak Jaffer.—All the evidence against him is of rioting and the assault on Ameerbeg. Witnesses 15 and 31 name him and 34 and 71 identify him as a rioter by face. Witness 33 Ameerbeg says he was one of his assailants. His defence was that he went to Dhulia to look for a man he was a surety for—and two witnesses have been examined on the point—Exhs. 465 and 468. They are no more convincing than the other alibi witnesses in the case. The Assessors are for acquitting him but I think the evidence against him as clear and sufficient and that he is guilty under sections 148 and 333 I. P. C.

I have now discussed the evidence against each of the accused where it is necessary to do so and recorded my opinion as to their guilt or innocence.

The offences of being members of an unlawful assembly and of rioting, are all merged in the more serious one under section 148, and it is not necessary to have separate findings as to them.

It has also not been generally possible to find which of the accused are guilty of the stoning and hurting of policemen and the assaults on and causing simple, hurt to the 3 anti-kilafatists. But since the object of the rioters was to cause hurt to policemen and antikilafatists, all who are found guilty of rioting, are also by section 149 Indian Penal Code, guilty, of offences under sections 323 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code.

There was one offence under section 333 Indian Penal Code committed on constable Ammeerbey Ashrafbey and one under section 326 Indian Penal Code on Abdul Hakim Bakridi. Both offences were committed with "lathis", weapons which used for offences are likely to cause death, so I think the crime falls under these sections. I am considering these separately on the evidence.

In the cases of offences of mischief by fire and murder, or abetment of these offences, I am convicting only in cases where there is direct evidence against an accused.

It was argued for the prosecution that under section 149 Indian Penal Code those guilty of setting fire to the temple may also be convicted of abetment of murders since the ashon was but a means to the murder and to enable them to be done. There is much force in the argument but it is just possible though improbable that some who committed arson did not intend murder. But since there is direct evidence of murder against many of the accused or of its abetment, it is not necessary to resort to section 149.

The next point is as to sentences.

It has been shown that the riot was very determined one, and serious. Very great damage has been done to property and two men have been killed, and two severely injured, and many others injured to a lesser degree.

Very many of the rioters were armed with cudgels which used for offence easily cause death.

I see no reason why in the case of these accused the maximum sentence under section 148 should not be passed.

And offences under sections 333 and 326 should also be severely punished for they were cowardly attacks by many on soitary persons, one of whom is a mere youth.

The loss and damage caused by the offence under section 436 Indian Penal Code must run into 'lakhs' of rupees which the public will for the present have to make good. It cannot be recovered by fines for most of the convicted accused are not in a position to pay fines. It was a very serious offence of its kind.

Finally there are the cases of these accused who have been found guity of murder or its abetment. These numger 14. Some of those who abetted these offences may have done so on the spur of the moment and if so are less culpable than those who took a prominent part throughout, but others must have intended murder from the beginning. I think that the ringleaders convited of murder or its abetment should be sentenced to death.

I have already stated where I agree with or differ from the Assessors and I will not repeat this in each case.

Agreeing with the Assessors I acquit and discharge the following accused persons:—4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 27, 28, 46, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 65, 66, 67, 86, 89, 90, 93, 102, 104, 105, 107, 110, 111, 114, 114, 116—33.

I also acquit and discharge accused Nos. 20, 25, 42, 45, 70, 71, 72, 97, 100, 119, 112, 120, 123, 123. The

The remaining accused have all I think been proved guilty of different offences committed during the riot.

Accused No. 1 Mahomed Sileman Miya Rojan.—Is convicted of an offence punishable under section 302 and 114 Indian Penal Code and subject to confirmation of the sentence by the High Court at Bombay is sentenced to be hanged by the neck till he be dead.

He is also convicted under section 436 read with section 114 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to transportation for life; and under section 148 and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment and under section 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under each of these sections. All the sentences of imprisonment to be concurrent. He is informed that should he wish to appeal he must do so within seven days.

Accused No. 2 Haji Abdul Rahim.—He is convicted of an offence under section 148 Indian Penal Code and is sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment: and under section 332 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 (six) months' rigorous imprisonment for each of these offences. All the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 3 Israil Allahrakhu.—Is convicted under section 302 Indian Penal Code and subject to confirmation of the sentence by the High Court at Bombay is sentenced to be hanged by the neck till he be dead.

He is also convicted under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment under the first and to 6 months rigorous imprisonment under the other 2 sections, in each case, all the imprisonment sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 8 Habibulla Rasul.—He is convicted of an offence of rioting under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to (3) three years rigorous improsonment: and under sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment for each of these offences. The three sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 11 Babu Huma.—He is convicted under section 436 or 436 and 114 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to (7) seven years rigorous imprisonment; and under sections 333 and 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment for each of these offences; and under sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment for each of these offences; all the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 12 Babu Lmambaksh (Gudakwala).—I find this, accused gilty under section 302 or 302 and 114 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to transportation for life; also under section 333 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to five (5) years rigorous imprisonment: also under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 and sentence him to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused 22 Babu Allauddin called Rohilla.—He is convicted under section 302 read with section 114 Indian Penal Code and under sections 436, 148 and 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code.

Under section 302 and 114 he is sentenced to transportation for life; under section 148 and 6 months under section 332 and 6 months under section 323 Indian Penal Code. All the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 23 Isak Majid.—Is convicted under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; and under section 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment. The sentences all to be concurrant.

Accused No. 29 Shaban Bhikari.—This accused was one of the leaders of the riot and there is evidence against him of all the grave offences committed. I think he should suffer a sentence of death.

I convict him under section 302 read with section 114 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, subject to confirmation of this sentence by the High Court at Bombay.

I also convict him under section 436 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to transportation for life. I also convict him under sections 148, 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentence him under these to 3 years, six months, and six months rigorous imprisonment respectively. The sentences of imprisonment to be concurrent.

He is informed that he should appeal against his sentence of death within 7 days.

Accused No. 30 Hasan Badroddin Dalwalla.—I convict him under section 302 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to transportation for life; under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to 3 years rigorous imprisonment and under sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to 6 months rigorous imprisonment. The sentences all to be concurrent.

Accused No. 31. Mahomad Yusif Sidhu.—I convict him under section 302 Indian Penal Code sentence him to transportation for life: also under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to 6 months rigorous imprisonment for each of these offences. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 32. Abdul Majid Tabib.—I convict him under section 302 and 114 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to transportation for life: under section 436 and 114 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to 7 years rigorous imprisonment: under section 148 and sentence him to 3 years rigorous imprisonment; and under section 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment: all the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 33 Bachu Ilahi.—He is convicted under section 148 and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 333 and sentenced years's rigorous imprisonment.

The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 34 Ramzan Din Mahomad.—He is convicted under sections 148 and 326 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence; and under sections 333 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment for each offence; the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 35 Chotkan Subrati.—He is convicted of rioting under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under section 332 Indian Penal Code of 2 offences and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment for each. Also under section 323 and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. **The sentences to be concurrent.**

Accused 38 Mahomad Hasan Mahomad Bakshi.—He is convicted under section 148 and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment; and under section 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment under the each section: the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused 40 Taj Mahomad Bakar.—He is convicted under section 148 Indian Panal Code, and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; and under sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to be concurrent.

The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused 41 Abdul Wahid Mahomad Haji.—He is convicted under section 302 and 114 I. P. C. and sentenced to transportation for life; under sections 436—114 I. P. C. and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and under sections 148, 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for the former and to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each of the 2 last offences. Sentences all concurrent.

Accused 43 Mahomad Roshan Din Mahomad.—He is convicted under section 148 and sentenced to (3) three years' rigorous imprisonment; and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorons imprisonment for each offences: all sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 44 Abdul Razak.—He is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence; the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 47 Juman Bhiku.—He is convicted under sections 148 and sentenced to 3 (three) years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 (six) months' rigorous imprisonment under each section. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 48 Fattemahomad Kudrat.—Is convicted under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and under each is sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 49 Gafur Rahimbux Natakwala.—Is convicted under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; and under sections 322 and 323 Indian Penal Code, and under each is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 50 Abdul Gafur Karimbux.—He is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 (three) years' rigorous imprisonment and under Sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous Imprisonment under each section. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 51 Balchand Hirachand.—I convict him under section 436—114 I. P. C. and sentence him to 5 (five) years' rigorous imprisonment: and under section 333 and 114 I. P. C. and sentence him to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and under section 148 I. P. C. and sentence him to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 58 Nur Mahomed Yedu.—He is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 (three) years' rigorous imprisonment; and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each section. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 60 Jan Mahomad Yedu.—I convicted him under section 326 I. P. C. and sentence him to 3 (three) years' rigorous imprisonment; and under section 148 I. P. C. and sentence him to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and under sections 332 and 923 I. P. C. and sentence him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under each section: the sentences all to be concurrent.

Accused No. 61 Mahomad Isak Karamat Sirdar.—I convict him under section 148 I. P. C. and sentence him to three years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentence him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence: the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 62 Wali Mahomad Rajab (Walikana).—Is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 63 Mahomad Baldi.—Is convicted under sections 148 of the I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment under each; the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 64 Yakub Yatim Pahilwan.—He is convicted under section 326 I. P. C. and sentenced to four (4) years' rigorous imprisonment; and under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to three (3) years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused 68 Budullah Aslahbuksh.—Is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to three years' rogorous imprisonment; and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused 73 Gafur Abdulla.—Is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 75 Rasulbhai Tyaballi.—Is convicted under section 436 and 114 I. P. C. and sentenced to five (5) years' rigorous imprisonment and under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to (3) three years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused 76 Abas Shamsuddin.—Is convicted under section 436 and 114 I. P. C. and sentenced to five (5) years' rigorous imprisonment; and under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 77 Abdul Karim.—Is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 78 Bashir Isaq.—Is convicted under section 326 I. P. C. and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment; and under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence; the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 80 Jabar Afsar.—Is convicted under sections 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence: the sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 81 Ismail Wali Mahomad.—He is convicted under sec. 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The sentences to be concerrent.

Accused No. 82. Abdulla Khalifa Khudabux.—He is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced under each section to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused 84 Yakub Hayatali.—He is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 85 Fakir Mahomad Nur Mahomad.—Is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under each section. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 87 Mahomad Yetlu.—Is convicted under section 148 I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; and under sections 332 and 323 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The sentences to be concurrent. Accused

Accused No. 88 Hussein Maddukha.—Is convicted under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; also under section 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 91 Amir Nur Mahomad.—He is convicted under section 302 and 114 I.P.C., and sentenced to transportation for life. Also under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. Also under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced under each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Sentencesto be concurrent.

Accused No. 94 Budhu Faridan.—He is convicted of 2 offences under section 302 I.P.C., and sentenced for each to be hanged by the neck till he be dead. The sentences are subject to being confirmed by the High Court. He is also convicted under section 436 I.P.C., and sentenced to transportation for life. He is also convicted under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and of offences under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and for each sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Should the sentences of death not be carried out, these of imprisonment will be concurrent.

He is informed that he should appeal against his sentences of death within days.

Accused No. 96 Mahomad Lala Postman.—He is convicted under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced under each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 99 Aqub Ramzan.—He is convicted under section 333 I.P.C., and sentenced to four (4) years' rigorous imprisonment: under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and under each is sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 101 Akbar Yakub.—He is convicted under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under section 323 I.P.C., and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous, imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 103 Ayub Feku.—Is convicted under section 302 I.P.C., and sentenced to transportation for life: and under section 436 I.P.C., and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 and sentenced under each to 6 months rigorous imprisonment. Sentences concurrent.

Accused No. 108 Abdul Rahim Haji Abdulla.—He is convicted under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under section 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced under each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 109 Abdul Karim Haji Ismail.—He is convicted under section 436 and 114 and under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for each of these offences: and under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under each section. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 113 Isaq Gafur.—He is convicted under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 and under each is sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 115 Mahomad Sakir Abdul Kadir.—He is convicted under section 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and under section 333 I.P.C., and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences are all concurrent.

Accused No. 117 Haji Salamatulla Nadir.—He is convicted under section 302 and 114 I.P.C., and sentenced to transportation for life. Also under sections 436 and 114 and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. And under section 148 and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced under each to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences are concurrent.

Accused No. 118 Ameer Shaikh Rahiman.—He is convicted under section 333 and 114 and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment: under section 148 and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced under each to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences are concurrent.

Accuse No. 121 Shekumiya Dadamiya.—He is convicted under section 333 and 114 and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under section 114 and sentenced to 4 years rigorous imprisonment: and under section 148 and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced under each to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 124 Sileman Mahomad.—He is convicted under section 436 I.P.C., and sentenced to (7) seven years' rigorous imprisonment and under sections 148 I.P.C., and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C., and sentenced under each to 6 months rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 125 Mahomad Sidik called Bilwah.—He is convicted under section 436 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment: and under section 326 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under section 332 and 323 and sentenced under each to 6 months rigorous imprisonment. Sentences concurrent.

Accused No. 126 Wahab Roshan.—He is convicted under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 read with section 114 and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment under each section. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 128 Mahomad Hasan Abdula.—He is convicted under section 326 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to (4) four years rigorous imprisonment: under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 and sentenced on each to 6 months rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 129 Nathu Sahebdin.—He is convicted under section 302 Indian Penal Code and subject to confirmation by the High Court at Bombay is sentenced to be hanged by the neck till he be dead.

He is informed he should appeal against this sentence within 7 days. He is also convicted under section 436 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to Transportation for life and under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment and under sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment. The sentences of imprisonment to be concurrent should the capital sentence not be carried out.

Accused No. 130 Ibrahim Subrati.—He is convicted under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months under each of these sections of rigorous imprisonment. The sentences to be concurrent.

Accused No. 131 Isak Jafar.—He is convicted under section 333 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 4 years rigorous imprisonment: and under section 148 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment: and under section 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment under each section: all the sentences to be concurrent.

All the accused who have been sentenced to death are informed that they must appeal within 7 days.

(Sd.) S. J. MURPHY,
Sessions Judge.

Nov. 2.

The approvers having substantially complied with the terms of their pardon are discharged.

(Sd.) S. J. MURPHY,
Sessions Judge.

True Copy.

D. K. SULE,
Sheristedar Sessions Court.

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MAHATMA GANDHI.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

(BY W. W. PEARSON.)

Mr. W. W. Pearson, writes the following in the "Asian Review."—

Whatever may be one's personal opinion of the Indian leader, M. K. Gandhi, there can be no doubt that he is a remarkable man. Remarkable because his standard of conduct and method of action are so entirely different from those of other Indian leaders. Statesmen and politicians are seldom guided by the motives which compel Gandhi to action, and the very fact that in him we see a man who wields enormous influence over his countrymen by a character—the exact antithesis of the ordinary political leader—gives to his personality a peculiar interest. One Governor of a British Province in the East has described him as "a dangerous and misguided saint." Everyone, whether foe or friend, agrees in regarding him as a saint. And it is because of his evident saintliness of character that he has such an unparalleled influence in India at the present day.

In a recent article on Gandhi in an American magazine he was described as "A Monk who imperils British Rule in India." That one man by the force of his austere and ascetic character should be regarded as a menace to one of the greatest Empires that has ever existed, is in itself a remarkable phenomenon. Accounts from India recently have described how, during the Duke of Connaught's visit to the large cities of the different provinces, the streets on many occasions when the Duke was passing through the city, were almost deserted. This is a striking enough circumstance in view of the great reverence with which royalty has been regarded in India throughout her history, and is a contrast to the welcome which was given to King George on his visit. But more striking than the deserted streets in the presence of the uncle of the Emperor were the crowded streets whenever Gandhi passed through any of these cities. In Delhi, the present capital, when Gandhi arrived a crowd of 20,000 took possession of the railway station and was permitted by the station officials to superintend the arrival of the train in which the popular leader was travelling. As he drove through the streets of Delhi there were crowds lining every thoroughfare numbering more than 100,000.

The explanation of this phenomenon is simple. Not only do the people, the masses of India, reverence Gandhi as a saint, but he has practically unlimited influence over them in the sphere of national aspiration. But this is not because he is primarily a politician. He has none of the usual qualifications for political success. He is not diplomatic, for he lays all his cards on the table. He never compromises and has never been known in his public life to rely on expediency rather than on principle. He belongs to no party and has therefore no party ambition, and he is unmoved by the criticism of friends and enemies alike. He himself has said:—

"Most religious men I have met are politicians in disguise: I, however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man."

MAHATMAJI'S HOLD ON MASSES.

He is a man who, by the very example of this ascetic life would attract the masses in India whatever his policy might happen to be, and it is just because of the great influence which he exercises over the people that he is regarded as so dangerous an opponent of British rule in India. He cannot be bribed or tempted by personal ambition to change his methods. He is a man who, having once accepted a principle, will not yield an inch even to those whom he knows to be his friends, even though he knows that by yielding he might gain large numbers of adherents. Some people have said that he is easily influenced by those around him, and is being used as a tool by the Extremist leaders who regard his fame as a saint as a valuable asset for their own propaganda. As a matter of fact no man is less readily influenced or diverted by external pressure from his purpose than Mr. Gandhi. I came across a striking example of this some years ago when I first had the privilege of meeting Mr. Gandhi.

It was in the autumn of 1913 that trouble arose in South Africa because of the treatment of the Indian residents in that Colony. Gandhi had for years been struggling on behalf of his fellow-countrymen to assert their rights in South Africa as fellow-citizens with the white subjects of the British Empire. He had given up a lucrative legal practice in order to devote his whole time to this cause. A crisis was reached in October 1913 owing to the action of Mr. Gandhi in starting an extensive Passive Resistance Movement aimed at inducing the Union Government to grant their demands. As a result of his appeal thousands of men, women and children marched without permits from Natal into the Transvaal, while many others went on strike in the mines and sugar plantations. The government arrested and imprisoned thousands, converting the mines into jails to accommodate the unprecedented number of prisoners. Mr. Gandhi as well as two or three European sympathisers were also imprisoned. Feeling in India at the news ran high, so high indeed that the Viceroy, Lord Harding, made a strong public protest in a speech in Madras against the treatment of Indian citizens of the Empire in South Africa. In every province of India the people united in protest and the government both in India and in England became alarmed. At last the South African government, realising the danger to the Empire, hastily appointed a Commission to inquire into the grievances of the Indian leaders in order that they might give evidence. But in appointing the commissioners they did not appoint any nominee or representative of the Indian community. They did not even consult the Indian leaders as to the scope and character of the Commission. Mr. Gandhi protested and asked that the Indian community be allowed to appoint at least one representative to serve on this Commission, but the Government refused. Mr. Gandhi then made the announcement that as a protest he would neither give evidence himself nor could he advise any self-respecting Indian to give evidence. This would obviously stultify the work of the Commission and at the same time would give to the critics of Indian aspirations the occasion for saying that the Indians refused to give evidence simply because their evidence was weak. In India, the great Indian statesman and politician, the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, for whom Gandhi had the profoundest admiration and love, saw this clearly enough and was almost daily sending cables to Mr. Gandhi urging him to reconsider this decision. Mr. Gokhale felt that such a boycott of the Commission would be sure to have a detrimental effect on any sympathy which the Indian case had aroused both in England and in South Africa itself. But Mr. Gandhi was adamant on this point. He regarded the honour and self-respect of the Indian community as at stake, and although he realised that he was going against the wishes of the one Indian whom he respected above all others, and that Mr. Gokhale was right in so far as political expediency was concerned, he would not retract, and the Commission sat without hearing the evidence either of Gandhi or any other Indian of position or influence.

ALLEGIANCE TO PRINCIPLES.

I remember clearly being greatly struck with this unsual and unyielding allegiance to principle. On a point of honour Mr. Gandhi would never compromise, and since then though I have seen him under very different circumstances I have never known him to compromise the honour and self-respect of India. It is this quality which seems to some to be his weakness because for the sake of some distant and unattained ideal he often loses for the time being some obvious but temporary advantage. But in reality it is this quality which constitutes Gandhi's strength, for everyone who has to deal with him knows that he will never accept any policy or accede to any request which he himself believes to be contrary to his principle of Truth. We may disagree with him as to what is Truth, we may disapprove of the methods he adopts for achieving his ends, but one thing is self-evident to all who come into contact with him and that is the fact that Gandhi is absolutely disinterested in his actions and cares not at all for his own personal popularity or position.

In appearance he is not at first striking. His very asceticism makes him insignificant physically. He personifies an idea and when he is expressing it his body does not seem to count. When I first met him in South Africa he was taking only one meal a day and that consisted of fruits, nuts, and whole meal bread with olive oil. He took very little sleep and from early morning till late at night he was busy interviewing people, discussing plans of campaign, and writing important dispatches to India and to the government authorities in Pretoria. But however busy he was, he always had time to talk with the poorest people who came to see him and to consult him constantly. He would ask them often to come and sit by him as he took his meals in order that he might have more time for talking to them. The poorest people felt that he was their friend for he had a word for all. When he went to Pretoria to see General Smuts and General Botha he was dressed in the simple homespun which he always wears, and walked barefoot. His face expresses great patience and love, and to me he seemed nearer to my idea of Saint Francis of Assisi than anyone I had ever seen. He believed intensely in the ultimate victory of those who try to "Conquer hatred by love," and never allowed people to express hatred towards those whom he regarded as treating his fellow-countrymen unjustly. He strives with implacable insistence by the force of moral suasion to compel his rulers to yield to his demands for fair and just treatment.

He expects this unfaltering loyalty to Truth in his followers, and although gentle and very tolerant towards those who differ from him, over those who once ally themselves to him he exerts a moral authority which is almost despotic. Regarding celibacy as the highest state for service of humanity he expects those who live in his community to observe the same rule of continence that he has imposed upon himself. Also he is a rigid vegetarian though I remember his once advising me to eat meat when I had been ill.

He is chivalrous to his opponents and never takes advantage of the weakness of those who are opposing him however tempting the opportunity may be. This quality he has shown once or twice in his recent campaign, but the following example will suffice. Shortly after his release from jail early in 1914 a serious strike broke out amongst the white labourers on the Rand. Gandhi had a week previously threatened to restart the Passive Resistance Movement and to call the Indian coolies in the mines and on the plantations out on strike as a protest against the lack of representation on the Commission referred to above. Instead of taking advantage of the difficulty in which the government was placed, Gandhi announced that the Passive Resistance Movement would be entirely suspended until the Government was free from the embarrassment caused by the strike on the Rand. Had he chosen he could have carried out his threat while the Government's hands were filled with the Rand Strike, and probably might have gained much for which he had been for so long struggling. But he was chivalrous to his opponent and General Smuts was the man to appreciate chivalry of this kind, for when later the Indian question again came up for discussion he was found in a frame of mind much more ready to listen to the Indian point of view. But this was not done as a matter of tactics; it was a point of honour to fight clean. In the end it proved to be good tactics also, for by the middle of 1914 most of the demands of the Indian community were met and laws were passed in the Union Parliament granting juster treatment to Indians in the Colony.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

I have described Mr. Gandhi's public activities in South Africa, but in order to know the complete character of the man it is necessary to say something of his private life. Near Durban he had a Settlement which was a community based on the principles of service. It was situated at Phoenix, and it was there that one saw Gandhi in the atmosphere and surroundings in which his characteristic unselfishness was most apparent. It was modelled on the lines which Tolstoi had advocated at the close of last century. Mr. Gandhi had a profound admiration for Tolstoi and his teachings, and possibly owes more of his present attitude on the value of Passive Resistance to that great Western Teacher than to the teachings of his own religion, though "ahimsa" (aversion to slaughter or inoffensiveness) is one of the chief doctrines of the Hinduism which Gandhi both practices and preaches.

It was at this Settlement that one saw Mr. Gandhi co-operating in the work which the boys and other members of the community were engaged in. Often did I protest against the way in which Mr. Gandhi spent his valuable time, in the midst of his great public responsibilities, in menial tasks which could so easily have been carried out by less prominent members of the Settlement. When the Hon. Mr. Gokhale was a guest at Phoenix, he had the same experience, and he often told humorously of the heartless tyranny of his host who insisted upon doing the most menial tasks, including that of the sweeper, for his guests, to protests he would reply that as regards a piece of work which had to be done and got through there was no highness or lowness about it—if a piece of work was thought to be too dirty for him (Gandhi), it should be regarded as too dirty and low even for any poor sweeper, who was just as much a human being as he himself.

It is this readiness to make the same sacrifices which he asks those who follow him to make which gives to him his moral authority. As a writer in India has said of him:

"Mr. Gandhi has always been prepared to accept and has always actually accepted for himself the direct logical outcome of his principles, whatever hardship and breach of social convention it may involve. This, combined with his utter sincerity, the austere simplicity of his life and his readiness to serve the people at all costs and sacrifice, explains his unparalleled hold over his countrymen. No trick or posing can give such influence to any leader."

When Mr. Gandhi gave up a lucrative legal practice in Johannesburg, the annual income from which was over Dols. 15,000, in order that he might serve his countrymen, he was obeying the same impelling call which came to Saint Francis of Assisi, and later to Tolstoi. But although he felt that poverty was necessary to himself because it gave him freedom, he does not ask others to follow his example and amongst many of his most enthusiastic friends and admirers are men of wealth and position. His desire was to win for the Indians of South Africa the equality which he regarded not only as the right of every citizen of the British Empire but also as the right of every human being. But although he fought the Government to win the justice he knew was the right of his countrymen, he co-operated whenever possible with the very government whose abuses he was attempting to remove. He received the Zulu war medal for his services as the officer in charge of the Indian Volunteer Service Corps in 1906, and the Boer war medal for his services as Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Volunteer Stretcher Bearer Corps during the Boer War of 1899-1900. He was also later decorated by the Indian Government with the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal for his humanitarian work in South Africa. It was his hope that by showing the readiness and ability of Indians to share in the dangers and responsibilities of the Empire he would win for them some measure of respect. These medals he has now returned to the British Government as a protest against the action of the authorities in regard to the Turkish Peace Treaty and their attitude to those who were responsible for the shooting of hundreds of innocent people at Amritsar. Up till quite recently he had believed in the ultimate triumph of justice because he trusted the British people to see that justice was done. Now that hope he has surrendered as will be seen from his letter to "Every Englishman in India."

"A CLEVER POLITICIAN."

Most Englishmen in India regard Gandhi as a clever politician who attains his political ends by masquerading under the cloak of a saint. It is true that no other position in India has succeeded in doing what Gandhi has done, uniting the people of every Province in a common demand for freedom. Even the late Mr. Gokhale, the greatest Indian statesman of modern times and Gandhi's ideal politician, did not succeed simply because he measured the immediate consequences of his actions in a way which Gandhi never does.

Gandhi has succeeded in awakening the 'common feeling of nationality' of which Sir John Seeley speaks in his "Expansion of England." When, referring to India, he wrote:

"If there could arise in India a nationality movement similar to that which we witnessed in Italy, the English power could not even make the resistance that was made in Italy by Austria, but must succumb at once."

NO MORE OF FOREIGN DOMINATION.

Mr. Gandhi believed for many years in the doctrine of gradual evolution towards self-government and tried the method of cooperation with the British Government whenever possible. But at length he has adopted a more incisive method, and has created in the masses the feeling that it is shameful to be under foreign domination. Sir John Seeley wrote.

"If the feeling of a common nationality began to exist in India only feebly; if, without any active desire to drive out the foreigner, it only created a notion that it was shameful to assist the foreigner in maintaining his dominion, from that day, almost, our Empire would cease to exist."

Sir Michael O'Dwyer writing recently in the London "Fortnightly" has said:

"Since the Mutiny, the position of our government was never so weak, its credit never so low.

"Our margin of safety in India was never very large, and in these days of world-wide anxiety and peril it has been reduced almost to vanishing point."

But it would not have been possible for Gandhi to have created this feeling had not external circumstances concurrently converted the masses of the people to the belief that the continuance of foreign rule was no longer tolerable. For the last twenty years the desire for a greater share in the government of their country has been growing rapidly in India, and many methods have been attempted to attain this end. The Indian National Congress has met year after year and talked, the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, which started after Lord Curzon's attempt to partition Bengal in the teeth of the unanimous opposition of the people, had its enthusiastic response in the imagination of the whole of Bengal, while religious organizations like the Arya Samaj in the Punjab, and the Ram Krishna Mission started by followers of Swami Vivekananda in Bengal all had their share in educating the people to a realisation of their own rights. But none of these went so directly to the root of the matter as Gandhi's preaching of Non-co-operation. He showed that in thousands of subtle ways Indians were by their co-operation with the existing form of government simply prolonging its life. He pointed out that no government can exist except with the co-operation of the people.

Seeley's words are coming true, and, they are coming true because of the influence of this one man, Gandhi. A recent writer in "India" has said of him:

"Mahatma Gandhi cuts at the very root of the disease. He is like a surgeon performing an operation, rather than a physician administering soothing drugs. And, as his surgeon's knife cuts deep, we can see at once the recovery of self-respect and manhood and independence."

(To be Continued.)

BURMA NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

The rice market has shown signs of weakness. November price 608 no purchasers. January New crop 467 three months 456 very little doing.

The Imperial Idea Committee announced prizes for essays on Imperial subjects one to the pupils and the teacher of all schools in Burma. The Committee examination of witnesses began to-day, open to public and press. But the Committee may if it so thinks decide to examine any particular witness or discuss any point in Camera.

G. Mckenzie and Co. Ltd., showed profit of Rs. 2,82,670 but did not recommend dividend. A suit has been filed by the company against Mr. H. W. H. Marris, a Director, asking for declaration that he is no longer the General Manager or Manager, that he has been dismissed from that post that he is no longer the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and for an injunction restraining him from interfering with the affairs of the company in any of these three capacities. The defendant is called on to show cause why an injunction should not be issue; hearing being fixed on Monday 7th November 1921.

SNIPING OF CHIN KACHINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Nov. 5.

The Chin Kachins at Area Road were sniped at last night, without loss. The vicinity was reconnoitered but no large bands were seen.

His Majesty the King has expressed his wish that on the 11th November this year there should, (similarly as last jar) be a complete cessation of all normal business throughout the British Empire, during the two minutes silence commencing at 11 a.m.

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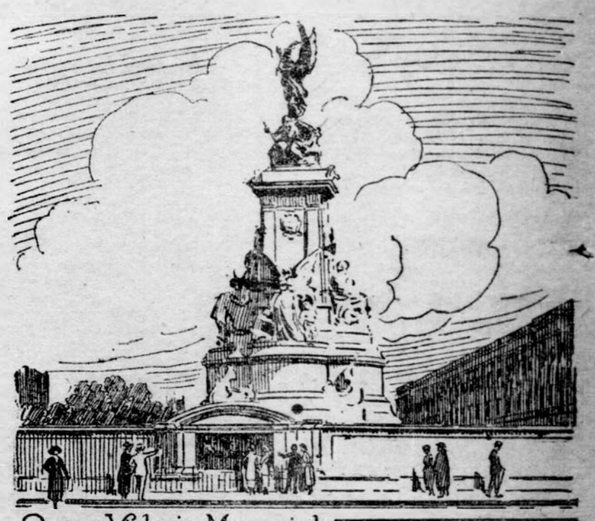

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Literature and Art.

REVOLUTION.

Revolution.—By J. D. Beresford.. Collins., 7s. 6d.

Paul Leaming, son of a stock-broker, returns "queer" from France. That is the general verdict. But like all general verdicts it is misleading. The physical effects of shell-shock are no doubt obvious to every one. But, except his sister, none perceives the change in his mental outlook. He has "come to a realisation of the new gift the war had brought him, the gift of sensibility. He was aware, now as he had never been before, of the absorbing glory and beauty of life. And not only was the world he saw beautiful; it was, also, rich with some wonderful promise." It is this newly acquired sensibility that makes it well-nigh impossible for him to return to the ordinary pre-war mode of thinking and living. He realises that, however ineffective his actions may be, he is not altogether without personal responsibility for the direction of events. The moral cowardice, that had once made him afraid to contradict his father, disappears by contact with his newly awakened sensibility. When, therefore, a general strike is threatened he refuses to side with his father. If he understands the attitude of the class his father represents he also sees the justice of the demands of those who want to work for themselves "and not to keep a lot of blarsted millionaires and their fancy women in champagne and diamonds. "He refuses to volunteer for a "special police duty" under "The League of Public Safety" organised to overawe the workers. When, as a result of the duplicity of the Government, the conference between the Government and the workers break down and civil war becomes a certainty on account of the wanton assissination of the pacific labour leaders—the only person who could have controlled the workers—he attempts to prevent fighting in his little suburb. He is willing to make any conceivable sacrifice to do that. Despite the fact that during the meeting which he arranged for briging peace between the rival parties, his father is shot down by the local leader of the workers he keeps cool and succeeds in forming a body composed of all the elements in the community for peacefully conducting the affairs of the village. But Lord Eynemore, who accepts Paul's gospel of peace at any cost as an expedient, succumbs at once to the traditional impulses of his class the moment his son assures him of sufficient military help. Paul, who saved his life, may be an exception but the fools in the village required to be taught a lesson. Paul is, therefore, placed in custody so that he may not interfere with his peace propaganda and Lord Eynemore allows his son and his military party to proceed with their work in the village. Lord Winston is killed in the attempt and his father awakes too late to realise his terrible blunder in not allowing Paul to pacify the "rebels." Paul wins at least one convert to his new gospel of peace from the family of Lord Eynemore. His daughter realises the truth of Paul's message. They both wait for the dawn that would presently quench the "trembling light of aspiration and endeavour." Is non-violent non-co-operation a premonition of the coming dawn? All interested in the question must read the story in this book. For in it they will find much that resembles their national experience and much that would encourage them in their non-violent campaign.

MR. MONTAGU'S FAILURE.

Mr. Montagu's Failure. By T. S. Krishnamurty Iyer. Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras.

This opportune publication serves to focus attention on an aspect of the Indian political situation which runs a great risk of being obscured by the frenzied protestations unsavoury admiration by our "Moderate" and "Liberal" friends for the so called Reforms. With every wish to be fair to him; with every desire to make full allowance for the navigator between the Scylla of popular expectations and the Charibdis of official discontent and opposition, one cannot help feeling, on a dispassionate review of our history since, 1917, that Mr. Montagu has failed to avail himself of a magnificent opportunity, that he has betrayed a great trust. Opportunism is the curse of Imperial politics and Mr Montagu is too small a man to succeed where even Lord Morley the cold disciple of Mill, failed.

The bill of indictment found true by Mr. Iyer against our Secretary of State is a heavy one, but it might quite easily have been made heavier. Mr. Iyer rejects the tragedy of the reverse councils, the epidemic of increased salaries and the fomentation of division between Brahmins and non-Brahmins to be the principal counts in the indictment. On not one of this could the defenders of Mr. Montagu succeed in obtaining an acquittal before the tribunal of history. Mr. Montagu could have made us great contented, united nation firm in our faith in British justice, strong in our consciousness of a noble fight being nobly won; he has instead given us diarchy with the inevitable opportunity of making Bombay Development a "Reserved subject." He could have made us financially independent and industrially self-supporting; instead he has given us the Chamber of rinces and helped the loot of this country in half a year of all the gains or savings of a generation. Finally, he has given us "Reforms" with reservations that nullify the little good that could have been expected.

But these are trivial faults when we compare with the great sin of having divided the country against itself. He has developed the class electorate to intensify class animosity and prevent national solidarity. He has originated diarchy to prevent the feeling of collective responsibility, to avoid the realisation of true ministerial responsibility, and thus for ever divided a class of place-hunters and office-seekers from the honest opposition despairing of the success of "constitutional agitation." Could any man have missed greatness more narrowly, and yet more deservedly?

ETHICAL RELIGION.

Ethical Religion, Nithi Dharma. By Mahatma Gandhi, translated by A. Ramaiyer, M.A., from the Hindi Version. With an Appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi by Rev. J. H. Holmes.—Published by S. Ganesan, Triplicane, Madras. Price Annas 8.

This is an instructive little booklet of barely 32 pages with the reverend gentleman's preface running over 33 pages! The preface is however very interesting and instructive inasmuch as we learn therefrom the view point of an intelligent and appreciative Westerner about the great moral and spiritual revolution that is going on in India under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The Rev. Holmes compares and contrasts the character and life of Gandhi with many of the present day much-talked of men of the West who have stalked and are still stalking before the world in the full lime-light of their glory, and he comes to the conclusion that each of them falls short of the Ideal Man while Gandhi alone of all the world's living great men approaches the most perfectly balanced moral and also practical Ideal of Man—a veritable Christ of the present day who is neither ashamed nor afraid to live up to the Ideal which he preaches unto his fellow-men. Lest familiarity with our dearly cherished great leader should breed any indifference towards the realisation by us of how great a moral and spiritual asset he is unto us and to the world, this inspiring preface should be read by all Indians whose reverence for Gandhi is not dimmed by personal considerations of expediency and time serving "level-headedness."

The text of the book, Ethical Religion itself has been rendered so familiar by the preachings of the Mahatma in the Press and on the platform that we hope it has become a part of ourselves and our guide in our every day actions. The principles enunciated here transcend all controversy, rise above all differences of religious thought nd appeal directly to the moral and spiritual side of every man of whatever creed or nationality he may be. In fact it is the niversal ethical code, the root of all the divergent religious thoughts of the world nd therefore compelling the attention of all seekers after truth. We heartily commend the booklet.

A NEW KATHIAWAR WEEKLY.

Journalism in Kathiawar is still undeveloped and hardly yet free enough to dispense with extreme unaction of the powers-that-be. Ever since the inauguration of the Kathiawar Hitavardhak Sabha and the session of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Rajkot there are discernible changes in political outlook symptomatic of the ipient public spirit in a few cities in Kathiawar, and Mr. Amritlal Delpatbhai Sheth deserves to be warmly congratulated on his determination to start a weekly newspaper called "Saurashtra" at Ranpur in Kathiawar. Commencing its career on the Gandhi Jayanti day of national rejoicings, the new venture may look forward to a warmth of welcome unknown in the annals of journalism in Kathiawar. Mr Sheth lays on himself the duty, as Carlyle puts it, "diligently to make the earth ttle saner than he found it," and purposes himself the task not only of acquiring intimate knowledge of the crying needs of the subjects of the Indian States and the Political Agency in Kathiawar, but making his fellow-subjects as fearless as himself. In outlining the policy of his paper Mr. Sheth remarks how it would be his constant endeavour to obtain redress of tyrannical abuses, wherever found to run riot, to strike off the restrictions wherever they might be detected to fetter the free movements of the human spirit, to agitate for changes in administrative mechanism in Kathiawar eminently adapted to promote public welfare, and finally to strengthen the efforts wherever made to foster the growth of healthy public spirit and to encourage the free expression of opinion undeterred by the frowns, of power. In the achievement of the above objects, "Saurashtra" would steer clear of personalities, "measures, not men" being its mark.

On somewhat similar lines, Mr. Mahasukhrai Chunilai Mehta of Bhavnagar has recently started a Gujarati monthly illustrated magazine named "Vishwa-Mitra" in Rangoon. In the first number we find balanced appreciations of eminent Indians, past and present, and if the subsequent numbers keep up the same standard of literary excellence, the "Rangoon Magazine" bids fair to occupy a worthy place amongst the few really good Gujarati Magazines in India.

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23, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3-11-21.

JAMIAT-UL- UlEMA OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Secretary writes:—

Persons residing both in the city of Bombay and other large towns and cities of the Bombay Presidency are hereby informed that rules and regulations pertaining to "Jamiat Ul Olema of the Bombay Presidency are now ready.

It is, therefore, requested that Mahomedan Ulema and other staunch Mahomedans who may be anxious to become members of the same, should submit their names, with full address, to the office of the Committee, Bombay, without any loss of time, to enable the Secretary to send them the necessary blank forms for admission. If any necessity arises in future, arrangements will be made to send a deputation to different parts of the Presidency with a view to explain the rules and regulations thus framed, as well as to admit new members.

We are informed that the person described as a Prince of Wales Museum clerk and arrested on a charge of writing threatening letters in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit, is not a regular employee of the Prince of Wades Museum, but was only engaged there for temporary typing work.

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SENSATIONAL REIVIEW

BY THE PRESS

"To make gold," says Le Figaro, a French journal of world-wide reputation, and find out the secret of everlasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then, the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eternal youth? Judge, therefore, of the sensation created by Dr. Brown Sequard's famous discovery."

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name **Elixir Godineau**, the effects of which are surprising.

The great paper *Le Temps* of Paris is not less emphatic in its praise of the Elixir:—"The **Elixir Godineau** is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country; it is a first class, strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

The same sentiments have been echoed by *L' Echo de Paris*:—"The great succes of the **Elixir Godineau** increased from day to day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of."

L' Erenement, an eminent paper, is not slow to follow in the wake of this universal praise:—"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the highmettled spiritness of a youth of twenty year of age is restored by the **Elixir Godineau**, one of the valuable conquests of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this; chlorosis, anemia paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir, and cures in great numbers are an everyday occurrence."

La France Moderne, speaks in a similar strain:—"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure, of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the **Elixir Godineau**. Life is given a stronger bais, is prolonged. Youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that, cheerfulness and beatuty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working of the whole organic system. Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depths of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world long life, long youth and long cheerness?"

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No disease or affection exists for which the **Elixir Godineau** may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the powers of nutrition, diabetes, obesity, cheronic rhumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvellous results. The only wish, then, that can be expressed, is, that this new remedy should make rapid strides and come into every day use.

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Returning to scientific considerations, we say that the **Elixir Godineau** is recommended and prescribed by the French and foreign medical authorities of highest repute: this life specific has never failed and has never disturbed the organic system.

All of these admit having prescribed it with success *in lympathic cases to women suffering from anæmis, exhausted by hæmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from trapical anœmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain.* DR. JULES LAFAGE,

Laurcate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.

We cannot too highly recommend the use of the **Elixir Godineau** in treatment against influenza; the only way of escaping from influenza is to remain in a perfect state of health and to offer sufficient resistance against this sad affection.

One of the uses, much neglected however, of the **Elixir Godineau**, and yet one of the most practical is the taking of the Elixir during the weaning period. How difficult it is to go through this period without accident is well known, particularly for weak and sickly children The **Elixir Godineau** given in doses of from one to two tea-spoonsful a day, facilitates the transition from exclusively liquid to solid food, transition, which ordinarily taking place abruptly, is often most dangerous to children.

DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Not only is the **Elixir Godineau** all powerful against impotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption, if it does not destroy the bicilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of the evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essential element of reparation; it supplies in abundance new cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in place of those wasted away by tuberculosis having become cavernous and honey-combed through disease.

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante*)

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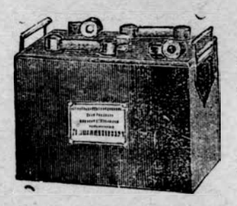

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